The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, opposite Postoffice.

M. F. BIAN, Business Manager.

TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers (per week), 25 cents; subscriber by mail (per year), $10 00.

Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year (52 issues), $2 00; in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.

Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 12, 1872 NO. 157.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facia evidence of intentional fraud.

Remittances must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks, or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to Register Letters whenever requested to do so.

Communications designed for publication should be addressed to

C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

Doings of the Law Makers.

Mine Ventilation Bill Postponed.

Arrival of a Delegation of Oil Men.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 11, 1872

SENATE.

Chance for Another Investigation.

Mr. Billingfelt, Chairman of the Retrenchment and Reform Committee, offered a preamble reciting that since the report of the committee in relation to bids for refitting the House and Senate, allegations had been made that misstatements were made, and that the committee was imposed on, and resolving that the Auditor General be requested not to draw his warrant on the State Treasurer for the payment of said bills for the present, and that said Committee be instructed to investigate further into the matter and report without delay. Mr. Billingfelt explained that it was alleged that some old furniture and fixtures had been used in furnishing private establishments. The resolution was passed.

The bill establishing a State board of health was reported favorably.

Bills Introduced.

Mr. Graham, memorializing Congress to pass a bill before it for establishing lights and buoys on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. Passed.

Mr. Randall, incorporating the Pennsylvania Public Road Improvement Company, for establishing lines of transportation of farm produce and passengers alongside of public roads, by improved road and conveyances.

Mr. Barnes, incorporating the Falls City and West Virginia Railroad Company.

Mr. Humphreys, supplement for the National Deposit Company.

The Mine Ventilation Bill Postponed.

Mr. Wallace called up the bituminous coal mine ventilation bill, which, after being read, was, on motion of Mr. Graham, postponed for the present to allow more thorough consultation.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bills Introduced.

Mr. Gilfillan, incorporating the Chartiers Improvement Company.

Mr. Taylor, enabling the school directors of Oakland district to borrow money on bonds; also, giving power to Councils to equalize the valuation of taxable real estate for municipal purposes.

Mr. Edwards, relative to the sale of liquors in Braddock's Borough, being a local option law, the first election to take place three weeks after the passage of the act, on ten days' notice.

Bills Negatived.

The House negatived the House bill increasing the rate of interest to nine per cent.

Violation of Charters.

Mr. Mahan offered a resolution extending the powers of the sub-committee of the Judiciary General, recently instructed to investigate if any coal company recently had violated their charters, to all canals and railroads in the State. Passed.

Arrival of the Oil Men.

A large number arrived to-night to urge the passage of a free pipe bill.

The Congressional Apportionment.

Following is the bill apportioning the State into Congressional districts, which will come up on the special order in the House to-morrow:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.* That for the purpose of electing representatives of the people of Pennsylvania to serve in the House of Representatives in the Congress of the United States, this State shall be divided into twenty-six districts, as follows:

First—Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Seventeenth and Seventeenth wards of the city of Philadelphia.

Second—First, Second, Seventh and Twenty-sixth wards in the city of Philadelphia.

Third—Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Twentieth wards of the city of Philadelphia.

Fourth—Twenty-fourth, Twenty-seventh, Fifteenth, Twenty-ninth, Twenty-eighth and Twenty-first wards of the city of Philadelphia.

Fifth—Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fifth, Nineteenth and Eighteenth wards of the city of Philadelphia.

Sixth—Bucks and Montgomery counties.

Seventh—Berks and Lehigh counties.

Eighth—Northampton, Carbon, Wayne, Pike and Monroe counties.

Ninth—Chester and Delaware counties.

Tenth—Lancaster county.

Eleventh—Bradford, Wyoming, Sullivan, Columbia and Susquehanna counties.

Twelfth—McKean, Potter, Tioga, Cameron and Lycoming counties.

Thirteenth—Dauphin, Northumberland, Montour, Snyder and Union counties.

Fourteenth—Lebanon and Schuylkill counties.

Fifteenth—Lancaster county.

Sixteenth—York, Cumberland and Adams counties.

Seventeenth—Bedford, Fulton, Franklin, Perry and Juniata counties.

Eighteenth—Clearfield, Clinton, Center, Mifflin and Elk counties.

Nineteenth—Indiana, Armstrong, Jefferson and Clarion counties.

Twentieth—Blair, Cambria, Somerset and Huntingdon counties.

Twenty-first—Greene, Fayette and Westmoreland counties.

Twenty-second—First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth wards of the city of Pittsburgh, and all that portion of the county lying south of the Monongahela river.

Twenty-third—Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third wards of the city of Pittsburgh, and all that portion of the county lying between the Monongahela and rivers, with the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth wards of Allegheny City, and all that portion of the county lying north of the river.

Twenty-fourth—Beaver, Washington and Butler counties.

Twenty-fifth—Mercer, Crawford and Lawrence counties.

Twenty-sixth—Venango, Forest, Warren and Erie counties.

The New Apportionment—No Whisky on Election Days—Local Option—Necessity for an Extension of the Session—Status of the McClure-Gray Contest—A New Election Probable—The Evans Abomination—A Desperate Maneuver—Political Notes.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 11, 1872.

The Apportionment bill reported by the House Committee, on Friday, gives the Republicans sixteen of the twenty-six members to which the State is entitled. Three of the Democratic districts are in the West, or partly composed of what are known as western counties, to wit: Greene, Fayette and Westmoreland; Clearfield, Center, Clinton, Elk and Mifflin; and Bedford, Fulton, Franklin, Juniata and Perry. This last district is very close, and more properly should be marked doubtful. The other western districts are Beaver, Butler and Washington; Lawrence, Mercer and Crawford; Erie, Warren, Venango and Forest; Indiana, Jefferson, Clarion and Armstrong; Tioga, Potter, McKean, Cameron and Lycoming; Cambria, Blair, Somerset and Huntingdon; and Allegheny two.

Lawrence will probably be added to the Beaver district in the Senate, but with this exception it is probable that there will be no change in the district given. If the Republicans retain control of the Senate. The bill reported gives very general satisfaction to both Republicans and Democrats, so far as known.

The most important law passed this session is one to prevent the sale of intoxicating drinks on election days. The House will concur in the bill, and it is to be hoped it will be enforced.

The local option bill passed by the House was reported by the Committee in the Senate on Friday, and will, no doubt, pass that body when the Republicans get a majority by the election of successor to Senator Ewing.

It is very evident that the Senate cannot get through with the public business by the 28th inst., yet the House almost unanimously refused to extend the time of adjournment. None of the important public bills have been acted on in the Senate, owing to the death of Senator Evans and the sickness of so many of its members. The Ballot Reform bill, amended, and the constitution was only reported from the committee on Friday, and the appropriation bill, apportionment bill and Philadelphia reform bills are still pending in committee.

It is said the Legislature has adjourned but once in twenty years earlier than the 15th of April, and considering the death of Senators Cornell and Evans, the sickness of other Senators, and the McClure-Gray contest, it will be wonderful if that body is ready to adjourn before the 15th of April. If the Legislature, however, there will be no alternative but to adjourn, no matter what the condition of public business in the Senate.

Seven members of the Senate are absent on the McClure contest, sitting in Philadelphia, and it is not possible to consider the Constitutional Reform bill or apportionment bill in their absence. The twentieth has been fixed on to close the testimony in that case. Gray's friends claim that it is very unfair to limit him so that he will have no more than five days to examine his witnesses. There seems to be a very general impression among them that while Col. McClure has proven frauds, he has failed to prove that Gray is a forgery, and that at most the committee will only refer the question back to the people. Gray's counsel states that all the frauds proven do not overcome half the majority, and that he will be able to prove more on the other side. The result will determine the truth of these allegations. That there were frauds committed in Gray's interest have been fully proven. The Evans Committee is still at work, but while they have taken sufficient testimony to establish the fact that the money of the State has been pocketed, they have been unable thus far to fully ascertain who besides Evans, D. C. Forney and his brother and some borers in Washington City got it. It is more than probable that the Committee will be unable to ascertain what has the money. Senator Wallace, in behalf of the Committee, introduced a joint resolution calling upon the State Treasurer to demand that the General Government pay the amount wrongfully paid to Evans on warrants drawn in favor of the Governor. While the Committee may be right in its position, there is not much hope of getting the money in this way; but there is a hope that Congress may take some action in the premises, and at least investigate the question. If this is done, Evans will hardly escape, and others will find it more difficult to baffle a Congressional committee than a committee of the Senate of Pennsylvania.

The movement of Evans and Payne on Auditor Gen. Hartranft and Treasurer Mackey in the New York *Tribune* was one of the most desperate shifts attending this matter. These officers immediately asked for an investigation, and charges were referred to the Evans Committee, although Senators Buckalew, Wallace and Billingfelt took the position that such charges coming from an assistant were too contemptible for notice. The result of the investigation will show that the charges are *false* and were instigated by the malice of those who could not, by bribes or threats, drive these officers from a discharge of duty. Gen. Hartranft has made a reputation as an honest, faithful officer that is proof against the malice of all the Evans and Paynes in the commonwealth. The same week that the charges appeared in the New York *Tribune*, the House passed a bill unanimously extending his term of office until his successor was elected. This is the strongest evidence of his standing there. Chester, Delaware, Perry and Northampton counties elected delegates instructed for him this week, and his friends now claim that he only lacks seventeen delegates to give him a majority on the first ballot, with Allegheny, Dauphin and Philadelphia, and a number of interior counties to hear from.

Judge Gordon, of Jefferson, is here, looking after the Supreme Judgeship, and the friends of Mercur, Williams and Woodward are active. Ed. Scull, Gen. Allen, Col. Bearer and John M. Thompson seem to be most prominently named for Auditor General if the House bill passes the Senate. Dr. Shuck, of Beaver county, has also been mentioned, and he has many friends here who urge him to permit the use of his name, but as yet he has not consented and seems to prefer waiting to be a candidate for Clerk of the House next winter. It is safe to predict he will not be a candidate for Auditor General.

The Democrats will nominate Gen. Cass for Governor, and Judge Thompson for Supreme Judge. Hancock will be the preference of their convention for President, and the probabilities now are that he will be formally presented for the national nomination.

OCCASIONAL.

THE OIL REGIONS.

"No Compromise with the Ring—Die First."

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FRANKLIN, Pa., March 11, 1872.

The dispatch from Oil City in to-day's *Gazette*, stating that the excitement over the South Improvement Company is gradually subsiding, is entirely void of the truth. The producers are as one man in their determination to fight this thing to the bitter end, and the feeling of every man is "no compromise with the Ring—die first."

A New York Committee to Visit the Oil Regions.

NEW YORK, March 11.—The Petroleum Association have appointed a committee to visit the oil regions to devise measures to counteract the ill effects resulting from the existing monopolies.

The Producers' Combination Explained.

[From the Titusville Herald, 11th.]

As there seems to be considerable misunderstanding among producers in regard to some features of the plan of organization adopted by one of the members of the general committee, who shared the labors of its preparation, has deemed proper to submit the following commentary upon the main points in the plan reported to the meeting:

1st. The Petroleum Producers' Union and Producers' Protective Association are two distinct organizations, acting independently yet in perfect harmony with each other. It is not considered indispensable for the success of the general plan that all producers should join both associations, yet while it is *desirable* that all should unite with both, it is absolutely essential that all should at least become members of the first, viz: the Petroleum Producers' Union.

2d. The arrangement of districts announced by the committee may be modified and reorganized at any time to suit the convenience and interests of the different localities.

3d. The second section, which provides for the sale of the crude oil, is not intended to prohibit any producer from selling his own oil upon the best terms attainable, but simply requires that the oil should pass through the official channels of the Association, for the common benefit and protection. Under this arrangement small lots of oil can be sold in the aggregate, thus giving the small producers the benefit of higher quotations for round lots.

4th. The aim of the Protective Association, as distinct from the Producers' Union, is to establish a financial basis for the support of the former. The inference so generally expressed that a percentage is to be imposed by the Protective Association for oil passing through its hands is erroneous. In no case, except where advances have been made by the association, or charges have been paid for storage, will there be any tax levied upon the producer, and in such cases the amount will not in any case exceed that which the association has advanced.

FANATICISM AND MURDER.

The Cause of the Murder of the Family Near Dayton, O.

CINCINNATI, March 11.—Further particulars in regard to the murder of a woman and three children, near Dayton, Saturday night, indicate that the murder was committed by the father, Leonard Marquardt, who is evidently insane from a spiritual cause. The story which the man himself tells is that a few days ago he read a chapter to his family from the Bible, and then rising up, killed his wife of being a witch and using witchcraft. He says his eldest daughter confirmed him in his suspicions. He says also that on Saturday night he told his wife he wanted their children to leave; that both he and his wife stripped naked, and knelt down and prayed for fifteen minutes. They then stripped two of the children and took them out and drowned them, and then walked side by side to the bank of the stream. They then dashed out the brains of the infant and left it lying in the woods, after which they returned home and went to bed. After lying there for fifteen minutes he told his wife that he wanted to send her to heaven also, and immediately fell upon her and strangled her to death. After that these and prayed until three o'clock in the morning, when he went to the nearest neighbor and told him the whole story. Marquardt is a German farmer, and has been in this country about eighteen years. The murdered woman was his second wife.

CINCINNATI, March 11.—A *Cyanide* special from Dayton gives the testimony before the Coroner's jury of Elizabeth, aged seven, and Habakuk, six. They testified that their father and mother, after dark Saturday night, hunted all the children. They got to bed, they heard their mother take two children and their father the baby; there was a light; saw mother and father kill the three with their hands; father killed the baby first, then mother killed Leah and Samuel. They came into the house naked and began praying to God in Heaven. The children saw the three dead on the ground, and mother and father naked. The two children were hunted for by the parents, after death of the three, but were not found. They got away to the straw stack at daybreak on Sunday, and stayed there until found in the afternoon. The skull of the babe, six months old, was all mashed in. A *post mortem* was had of the mother and three children. The examination is still going on.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

A drover named J. A. Millar, of Goshen, N. Y., was robbed of $12,000 in Toledo Sunday night. He recovered $8,000 of the money.

Joseph Newman went duck hunting at Breeze Lake, Ill., on Sunday, and blew the top of his head off.

Michael Dunn and his little boy, aged three years, were run over by a railroad train at East St. Louis on Sunday, and instantly killed.

Mexican robbers are raiding into Texas, carrying off cattle by thousands. They declare it as their intention to clear the border of Americans. The people call on the government for protection, and it is probable that if relief is not soon afforded they will organize and invade the soil of Mexico.

The celebrated Philadelphia divorce case of Kocker vs. Kocker came to a romantic termination yesterday by the parties compromising and reuniting. Mrs. K became deranged on hearing that her charge against the Doctor, her husband, was unfounded, and now remains in a critical condition.

The jury in the case of Townsend, Scott & Son, of Baltimore, against the Parkersburg Branch Railroad Company, involving the liability of the company for fraudulent over-issue of stock by Crawford, late Secretary of the company, rendered a verdict yesterday morning of $15,500 for the plaintiffs.

Last Thursday night, at Perrysville, fifty miles from the terminus of the Missouri Kansas and Texas Railroad, a desperado murdered a merchant named Fisher, after robbing him of $900. The murderer was captured the next day.

Capt. W. F. Goodwin, U. S. A., a prominent antiquarian and literary man, is lying very ill with typhoid fever at his residence in Concord, N. H.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

A LAND GRANT SCOTCHED.

The Charges Against Secretary Robeson.

An Investigating Committee Appointed.

Senator Sumner Resumes His Duties.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11, 1872.

Another Struggle for a Land Grant.

The second land grant of the session was tried in the House to-day, but with poor success. Lowe, of Kansas, undertook to engineer the Acheson, Topeka and Santa Fe bill, which Senator Pomeroy and Representative Twitchell had failed to start in the Senate, through the House. Both Tyner and Holman, of Indiana, objected to its consideration. Lowe moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill, and demanded tellers, this being a trick by which members who do not choose to appear for a measure on the call of the yeas and nays are often secured. While the vote was being taken, Twitchell, who is President of the road, was very active around among the desks, urging members to pass it through the tellers, but in spite of all efforts a quorum could not be mustered, and the tellers abandoned their posts for a motion to adjourn. A motion for a call of the House finally secured a quorum, when Lowe, at the suggestion of Twitchell, withdrew the bill. Among the prominent members who voted to take up the bill were Banks, Dawes, Hooper, Hoar, Bout, Farnsworth, Palmer, Townsend, Sargent, Halsey, Kelley and Garfield.

Secretary Robeson's Transactions to be Investigated.

The resolution presented by Mr. Blair, of Michigan, to-day, for a special committee to investigate certain transactions of the Navy Department, is the result of inquiries which the House Committee on Claims, of which Blair is Chairman, have been prosecuting with much care for some two weeks. This committee has been over considerable of ground covered by the resolution and satisfied themselves that the charges made should be met, and that the House could not properly allow them to pass. The standing of Mr. Blair as a Republican is a guarantee that the movement was in no sense designed for mere political effect.

Gen. Longstreet Has Resigned

As Surveyor of New Orleans. It is reported that his letter contains a very strong statement concerning Custom House matters in that city.

The Arms Sales Inquiry.

The main points brought out in the Senate Arms Committee to-day were that the carbines and cartridges heretofore proved to have been sold to Remington October 10th, 1870, and not as ascertained to be French Agents, but probably before the dispatch announcing them as such was received. Also that the guns delivered until November 13th.

Southern Claims.

The House Committee on Claims are preparing a report and two bills upon the recommendation of the Southern Claims Commission. One bill provides for the $1,000 cases which the commission allow in full, and another for those allowed in part. One bill calls for four hundred and forty thousand dollars, and the other for seventy-five thousand. About five million dollars of these claims were entirely rejected.

More Lumbering Protests.

Senator Chandler, in the Senate this morning, presented several protests from Michigan lumbermen against the passage of the Chicago relief bill. One of these was from the Saginaw Valley Lumber Association, to which seventy-five signatures were attached, and others from the counties of Sanilac and Huron in Michigan, which had about the same number of protests. The peculiarity of these documents is that they are printed, and employ precisely similar language in their introductory remonstrance. The effect of this kind of remonstrance is, that the passage of the relief bill would occasion such a decline in prices of lumber as to ruin the lumber interest in Michigan. Mr. Chandler also showed to Mr. Blair's desk a resolution asking that the relief bill might be recommitted to the Finance Committee, as several delegations were now here or had been here from Michigan, who desired to be heard against the bill. The Vice President called Chandler's attention to the fact that neither of the Illinois Senators, nor the Senators, when the Michigan Senator consented to have the resolution lay on the table, but gave notice that he would move such reference to-morrow, or at the latest Wednesday, as opportunity. The friends of the bill hope to defeat such reference, on the ground that the bill has been twice considered and favorably reported by the committee, and also on the better ground that it is a mischievous precedent to establish, after ample time has been given for all interests to be heard, to refer a bill back after it has virtually been made up for legislative action. It will be urged that the lumber interests are already amply represented in the Senate, and that all arguments and facts in behalf of the protestants can be made in open session through the two Michigan Senators.

A Slander on Trumbull Refuted.

The Administration organ here to-day revamps a slander which was first made to injure Trumbull's connection with the McArdle case, asserting that the Illinois Senator was employed by Andy Johnson as counsel for the Government in said case, with a fee of ten thousand dollars, and when quite ill was importuned by Trumbull's subsequent vote on impeachment. As a mere matter of history the following facts can be obtained with that case will somewhat destroy its supposed damaging effect: Senator Trumbull was employed by Secretary Stanton and Attorney General Evarts to assist Special Collector Murphy's wishes, and also denied the testimony heretofore given by Josiah Rich against his official conduct. As to the charges of fraud which had been so freely made in connection with the Appraiser's office, while he did not say that officers were all alike competent, he did say that they were all actuated by honest purpose, and he defied any one to show corruption in his division. This was the only witness examined to-day. The committee adjourned until to-morrow.

BONDS OF '62 REDEEMED.

The total amount of bonds of '62 redeemed by Secretary Boutwell under the three calls to date is as follows: First call, $90,987,550; second, $5,900,550; third, $4,024,000.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Pope Will Not Leave Rome.

ROME, March 11.—The report that the Pope is preparing to leave Rome is false. On Sunday the Pope said to an audience that the misfortunes of the church during his pontificate dated from 1848; that the co-existence of two powers at Rome was impossible for the safety of the church.

Death of Mazzini.

PARIS, March 11.—A dispatch from Pisa, Italy, announces the death of Joseph Mazzini, a well known Italian Republican.

American Will Insist on Presenting Her Case. Despite the Withdrawal of Great Britain—A Denial.

LONDON, March 11.—The *Financier* says the American government, after mature deliberation, has resolved to present its counter case to the general tribunal on the 15th of April, in accordance with the treaty of Washington, even if the British arbitrators should not be present, and insist on proceeding to arbitration regardless of the protest and withdrawal of Great Britain.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Macfie called the attention of the Colonial Department to the report which came from America of a secret treaty for the separation of Canada from Great Britain. Mr. Hugessen, Under Colonial Secretary, replied that he had not thought it worth while to contradict such an absurd rumor, but out of respect to the gentleman he would state that there was not the slightest foundation for it.

Excitement in the French Assembly.

VERSAILLES, March 11.—In the National Assembly to-day, a motion was introduced amid great excitement, to censure and prosecute two deputies for libel on the Chamber. A counter motion was made to pass to the order of the day. This, which is equivalent to laying the original motion on the table, was followed by a tumult unprecedented in these halls, but it was finally declared adopted, whereupon the storm broke out afresh. A member of the Right thundered, "The passage to the order of the day is not an amnesty of impunity, but of disdain." The House became furious, and the scene of confusion was painfully protracted. The accused deputies rose in their seats and refused to accept such a pardon as the action of the Assembly implied. They were received with a storm of groans. Jules Favre tried to speak, but his voice was inaudible in the uproar. The Prince of Wales happened to visit the Assembly during the sitting, and witnessed the entire proceedings.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, March 11.—There was a meeting in Hyde Park yesterday, to protest against the passage of a bill regulating parks. The meeting was attended by about forty thousand persons. The proceedings were orderly throughout. The feature of the demonstration was the burning of a copy of the objectionable bill.

MADRID, March 11.—The Carlist Electoral Committee urge their partisans to vote for the coalition candidates at the coming elections, Sagesta, President of Council, calls upon the Governors and Commissioners to energetically enforce respect to the laws.

PARIS, March 11.—Count De Chambord has gone to Cologne.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, who are now in this city *en route* for the south of France, were received by Thiers to-day.

MADRID, March 11.—The Marquis and Marchioness of Lorne are visiting the Queen, previous to her departure for Germany.

DUBLIN, March 11.—The friends of Mr. Pigott, the author of the forged letters and libel on the Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, have resolved to give him a public breakfast on his release at the expiration of the term for which he is imprisoned.

PARIS, March 11.—The American fleet has arrived at Toulon, where it takes supplies and coal.

The government insists on retaining in its bill for the control of the press the declaration of forfeiture of sovereign power by the Imperial dynasty. It is reported that Thiers and the committee on bill have come to an agreement.

The Markets.

LONDON, March 11, 1:30 P. M.—Consols, money, 92½; account, 92⅝. American bonds—5-20s, 92, 92; do '65, 93; do '67, 92¾; 10-40s, 89¾.

FRANKFORT, March 11.—Bonds, 92, 96a93⅛.

PARIS, March 11.—Bentes 86f 65c.

LIVERPOOL, March 11.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 11d. Breadstuffs: red winter wheat 11s 6d. Flour 25a26s 6d. Corn 27s 9d@28s.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 11, 1872.

MORE COURT HOUSE SWINDLING.

More developments connected with the Harlem court house swindle are published. Over $298,000 have been paid from the county treasury for this building, which has not reached above the foundation walls yet. Among the items are bills for black walnut and other lumber for doors, which are proved to have been delivered at the house of ex-Mayor Henry W. Genet, as well as iron work, carpenters and laborers' services, &c. One bill that has been paid stated that it was intended building his new residence out of appropriations for the new court house, and make the city treasury foot the bill.

EXTENSIVE FORGERIES IN RUSSIA.

The *World* says extensive forgeries have been perpetrated on the Russian empire by an organized band of thieves, who are not in the empire, but are disseminating their forgeries by agents in Russia. One of the gang was arrested with a large amount of forged bank notes in his possession, tried and convicted. The operations of the rogues in bank notes, however, were but a trifle, compared with their forgeries of the Russian railway shares. Over 500,000 roubles worth of these forged railway shares were seized in Odessa alone, and most as large amounts in Moscow and St. Petersburg. The Russian police seem to have been sent to nearly all the continental cities as well as London, to unearth the chief forgers if possible.

MONEY TO NO TWEED.

A case is before the second term of the Superior Court, in which Wm. M. Tweed, Jr., being receiver in a suit where $588 74 were collected, charged $385 50 as fees. His report was confirmed by the Judge, and appealed on the ground that the charges are excessive. Decision reserved.

SMALL-POX.

There were one hundred and seven new cases and forty-seven deaths from small-pox in Brooklyn the past week.

Boiler Explosion at Moline, Michigan—Three Persons Killed and Five Injured—Hotel Burned at Defiance, O. Incendiaries Arrested in Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., March 11, 1872.

The saw mill of Leaver & Mervin, situated at Moline, near Wayland, Michigan, was blown up this evening, about four o'clock, caused by the water getting too low in the boiler. One of the partners, James Leaver, who it seems was fitting a saw, was instantly killed. Part of his body was found about three hundred feet from the mill, and a piece of the file lying near him. The remainder of his body was found in the mill. The fireman, J. Stoffer, and Frederick Huff, an employee of Dusky & Co., Grand Rapids, were also killed outright. David Gurdy, an employee, died suddenly and it is feared fatally burned; A. Lucier, seriously injured in the knee; B. Jeffries, A. Hacket and Henry Franke, severely bruised, but not dangerously. The loss by the explosion is about $5,000. It was a new mill, only running a short time. It is not known if there was any insurance.

At Defiance, Ohio, this morning, the Lafayette House was destroyed by fire, together with nearly all the furniture. Loss nearly $8,000; insurance $1,000 in the Ætna, $1,000 in the Hartford, $1,000 in the Phœnix, and $1,000 in the Arcades. The cause of the fire was a defective flue. Three men have been arrested for setting fire to Cady's barn a few days since, in this city.

STATE POLITICS.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

EBENSBURG, PA., March 11, 1872.

The Republican County Committee met here to-day and elected J. Alexander Moore, of Ebensburg, representative delegate, and Alexander Kennedy, of Johnstown, Senatorial delegate, instructed to vote for Hon. D. J. Morrell for Governor.

C. T. ROBERTS.

The Williamsport *Standard* is of opinion that the nomination of J. Lawrence Getz as the Democratic candidate for Governor is scarcely practicable. It suggests, however, that he would be a first-rate candidate for Auditor General.

The Republican Senatorial conferees of Lycoming, Columbia, Sullivan and Montoor counties met in Williamsport on Friday, and chose H. C. McCormick, Esq., as Senatorial delegate to the State Convention.

The Columbia county Republican Convention passed a resolution disapproving of the action of the State Central Committee in taking from the Congressional Districts the right to appoint their own electors, and vesting it in the State Convention.

The Democratic Central Committee of Fayette county met last week and appointed conferees to meet those from Greene county, to adjust questions relating to the Senatorial district. A resolution was adopted declaring that they were unanimous in the opinion that the ... so-called policy of *pasicism*, recently broached in certain quarters, is synonymous with present infamy, and that other kindred offering of political quackery, which proposes to transfer the support of the Democracy to some dissolute Radical for the next Presidency, is a deliberate attempt to dishonor the proud history of the Democratic party." The delegates to the State Convention were instructed to do their "level best" to secure a solid delegation to the national convention for Colonel Thomas A. Scott for President, and to support General George W. Cass for Governor.

XLII CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11, 1872.

SENATE.

Mr. CAMERON presented a petition of citizens of Pennsylvania, praying for the passage of a bill to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors in the Capitol building and grounds.

Mr. SCOTT

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1872.

A COMPLETE revolution took place yesterday in the management of the Erie Railroad, the Gould-Fisk dynasty being overthrown and swept from existence. JOHN A. DIX was elected President. The particulars are printed elsewhere. A combination appears to have been formed with the Atlantic and Great Western Company.

THE complete returns of the recent local elections throughout the State of New York show still heavier Republican gains than the partial returns indicated. In the city of Rochester, which last year gave a Democratic majority of eleven hundred, the Republicans elected the mayor and a majority of the city officers, while in a large number of other cities, towns and counties there is a notable gain over the Republican vote of last year. The Empire State is at heart Republican.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, in Philadelphia, Thursday, injected Col. THOMAS A. SCOTT into his lecture on "Lost Arts," the injection being the only part which is not at least fifteen years old. He said: "Your great fellow citizen, whom some people irreverently call Tom Scott, is at the head of a company controlling $250,000,000. He places one hand on the Atlantic and the other in the Pacific; his influence extends from Saginaw to Mobile, and when he walks eastward from the Golden Gate, the wind of his coat tails topples over a State Legislature at every stride." Although he did not so intend, Mr. PHILLIPS paid Col. SCOTT a very high compliment. If he had lived in the time of ST. PAUL, he would probably have called him a demagogue; at least he would have uttered no good of him, as he has never been known to of any one.

THE death of MAZZINI, at Pisa, at the very time when, according to a Paris telegram, he was at a point in the Tyrol, engaged in making preparations for a revolutionary invasion of his country, furnishes a striking illustration of the apocryphyal character of a considerable portion of the "news" which we get by cable. Nor could his death have well been as sudden and unexpected as the telegraph reports it. Several accounts have of late been received here concerning his wasted health and failing powers, and his decease can hardly, therefore, have been wholly a surprise to his friends at home. It is doubtful whether he entertained any serious project of revolt against the government, for with all his radicalism he was by no means destitute of political sagacity, and could not have failed to foresee the utter hopelessness of success in such an undertaking. If he did, however, his death puts an end to it, and to all speculations concerning its effect on Italy and Europe. That MAZZINI loved his country intensely, none will doubt. Whether his affection always manifested itself in the wisest forms, is not now to be discussed.

ACCORDING to the statement of our special Washington correspondent, it is an open question whether Admiral POLO shall be received as Spanish Minister, or not. It is feared by the Government that his presence in this country, against which he has the reputation of being extremely hostile, can only serve to increase the already existing complications between the two powers. On the other hand, the editor of the *El Cronista*, the Spanish organ in New York, emphatically declares that whoever opposes the reception of the Admiral as Ambassador, is ignorant of the true qualities of that gentleman; in whose behalf he denies the report that he has ever written anything inimical to the United States, as alleged. On the contrary, he states that the Admiral elicited much admiration among our people for his intelligence and amiability when commanding a Spanish frigate eight or nine years ago, that while his vessel was lying in the harbor of New York, he was invested by the municipal authorities with the freedom of the city, an honor very seldom bestowed on foreigners, the distinction being applauded by everybody. The editor rejects as absurd the idea that Admiral POLO should come here as the representative of the President of the Madrid Ministry instead of the whole nation, and believes that the Spanish Government has recalled Minister SERRANO and designated Admiral POLO to succeed him, for the sole purpose of still further strengthening the amicable relations existing between the two countries.

THE New Hampshire State election occurs to-day, and the result of the contest will be awaited with great anxiety by all parties. Never, perhaps, in the whole history of the State, has there been a more bitter political fight. While the recent accounts concerning the cause have upon the whole been of an encouraging character, it is impossible to predict what will be the final outcome of the struggle. In the first place the Republican party has an adverse majority of between nineteen hundred and two thousand, including all the votes cast against their candidate last year, to overcome. Then again, there are in the field a labor reform and a temperance ticket, the votes cast for both of which will probably be drawn almost exclusively from those who have, in past years, acted with the Republican party. Last year the labor reformers polled 780 votes, and the temperance ticket 314. The Democrats committed a great mistake by dragging in the tariff question, which of all issues they ought to have avoided. They flooded the State with pamphlets and placards of the Free Trade League, purporting to show how the masses were oppressed and swindled under protection, circulating them in such important manufacturing centers as Dover, Manchester, Nashua and other places which literally owe their existence, or at least their prosperity, to the protection which the Government has thrown around the productive industries of the country. The issue thus made by the Democracy, and successfully met by the Republicans, will probably add considerably to the vote of the latter party. The fact that the Legislature to be chosen to-day is to elect a United States Senator for six years, lends additional interest to the contest. It is not impossible that the upshot of the struggle may be the choice of a Democratic Governor and a Republican Legislature, although we strongly hope the Republicans will win both.

A MOST unaccountable case of official negligence was brought to light in Philadelphia last Friday. During the argument of a contested election case for constable, in the Court of Common Pleas, it became necessary to inspect the years' return for one of the city precincts, and the Court therefore sent an order for it to the Prothonotary's office, where it had been filed on record immediately after the election. After an extended and unproductive search, it was ascertained that the ex-Prothonotary had during his incumbency sold the records in question for waste paper, on the puerile plea that there was not sufficient room in his office to store them appropriately, it is worthy of remark, the proceeds of the sale to his own use. On learning these facts the Court very properly directed a charge to be entered against the ex-official of selling the records of the Court, placing the bail at fifteen thousand dollars. Considering that the duties of a Prothonotary relate, among other things, to the careful preservation of exactly such documents as those which were destroyed, the circumstance—even in this age of loose and careless management—is among the most extraordinary on record, and it is to be presumed an example will be made of the offender.

FROM the Red River country a German writes to the Illinois *Staatszeitung* that, on the banks of the various streams of that region, German settlements are springing up like mushrooms from the earth. Flourishing farms now cover the ground but lately a wilderness. The first settlers in the country were Mormons from the more Eastern States, who are now living near Chilsheal Lake. After them came an enterprising priest, Father Albrecht, with a colony of industrious and skilled German peasants from Ohio, well provided with all needful agricultural apparatus, took possession of the land, and formed the now blooming settlement of Rush Lake. These colonies have been much enlarged since work began on the Northern Pacific Railroad. We are told that while Irishmen and Scandinavians continue to labor on the railroad in hope of ultimately settling in lands now dangerous from Indians, or nearer the Pacific ocean, the German works on the railroad only until he has saved enough to buy a cow and a yoke of oxen, when he bids good bye to the pick and shovel, and begins to farm on his own account.

OF the creation of Bureaus there is no end. The latest proposition is the establishment of a "Bureau of Department for Animals" by Congress, for the purpose of ameliorating the condition of animals, checking the needless and wanton destruction of useful wild animals on our Western plains, and correcting those evils which are incident to our present mode of treatment of the brute creation. While the aims of the society having this object in view are to be highly commended, it is doubtful whether a National Bureau is needed for the purpose of carrying them out. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has already sufficient jurisdiction to prevent cruelty in the one case, while the passage and vigorous enforcement of a proper law with regard to the slaughter of buffalo would seem to be all that is necessary in the other.

JOHN TYLER, Jr., a son of ex-President Tyler, has written a long and interesting article, predicting the triumph and perpetuity of the Republican party.

Protection and our Adopted Citizens.

We have at different times referred to the encouraging progress which the principle of protection to American labor was making among our naturalized fellow-citizens, notably those of Irish descent. Free trade is simply a convertible term for low wages, and this fact not a few of the most thoughtful and intelligent of Ireland's sons who have cast in their lot with us are beginning thoroughly to understand. Systematic efforts are, we are glad to know, being made throughout the country to enlighten our Irish fellow-citizens on these important matters by their own countrymen who are thoroughly competent to the discussion of the subject, and who know how jealous England is of the power and enterprise of the United States, and how assiduously and insidiously she is laboring to crush our manufacturers by securing a monopoly of our markets. Conspicuous in this movement are General O'Donovan Rossa, Captain Costello, and General Thomas F. Bourke, the late Fenian prisoner in Ireland; Mr. Charles M. Rowley and other prominent gentlemen, who, we are pleased to observe, are to address a meeting in Pittsburgh, at the City Hall, on Thursday, 14th instant, when the question of Protection versus Free Trade, particularly in its relation to the status of the mechanic and laboring classes, will be fully discussed, upon its own merits and quite independently of all other political issues. Our Irish fellow-citizens will undoubtedly turn out in full force.

It is said that Judge Richardson, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, who is shortly expected to arrive home from Europe, whither he was dispatched to superintend the operations of the now famous "Syndicate," has succeeded in buying up seventy-five millions of old bonds, by the issue of a like sum of the new loan at lower interest. It has generally been supposed that the sale of these bonds was completed in a single operation. This appears to have been a mistake, the Syndicate never having had anything like the money in hand necessary to pay over and receive the gross equivalent of the bonds disposed of. The method adopted may be termed a retail one. As fast as the money was received from time to time in exchange for the new bonds, it was again immediately expended, subject only to the necessities of the market, in the purchase of bonds to be retired; and since the interest upon every bond thus purchased ceased from the moment when it came into Judge Richardson's possession, it is thought that the amount thus saved down to the conclusion of the whole transaction, will be found to equal the amount of interest at the lower rate upon the whole sum of seventy-five millions from the time the money first began to come in from the new bonds, down to the same concluding period. This—should it turn out to be true—will furnish a sufficient answer to the charge brought against the Department of practically giving to the Syndicate the interest on seventy-five millions for a certain period. The Alabama agitation, it appears, unconsciously furthered the operations of the Syndicate. Judge Richardson buying to the full extent of his ability as the bonds went down in the flurry, to the considerable advantage of the United States.

A VISITOR in Cuba writes the following experience on a plantation: "If ever I felt like committing a murder, it was when, stopping one of the little curly-headed blacks to speak to him and to give him a dime, the overseer came along and gave him a savage cut with a whip, telling him at the same time to go on with his work. Though the poor little fellow received the blow, I saw in the savage expression of the brute's face who committed the outrage that it was me he intended to hurt through the body of that poor negro boy. When showing us everything about the plantation, the proprietor, a wealthy Spaniard, stopped before the place his bloodhounds were kept in and pointed out a perfect specimen of its kind—large, powerful, and tiger-like in his slow movements. He told us that to him that dog was worth more than his weight in gold; that once upon the trail of a negro, nothing but utter exhaustion or death could stop him; he gifted with an instinct above common animals, and endowed with acute, keen senses, he invariably was successful in his search, no matter what devices the negroes took to hide or destroy their trail. The people are very hospitable, and do their utmost to make your stay pleasant and agreeable, and simply do not understand you when you express your sorrow for the hard life of the field hands. They are so accustomed to consider the negro but as some inferior animal, that they think it nonsensical to express regret for his condition; and, indeed, the life the latter leads day after day soon causes everything that is human about him to disappear. Even the Chinese, with whose clean and neat appearance you are much pleased when you meet with him a servant in the city, and who shows intelligence and brightness there, when sent on a plantation as a field hand, toiling day after day in a hot sun, under the cruel whip of a savage overseer, deteriorates rapidly, and in the course of a few years is no better than an animal, showing very often no more intelligence than a horse or a dog, caring only to get food and drink enough to appease his hunger and thirst, and sleep to recruit his exhausted body."

THE opinions on any public question of a man who, like Prince BISMARCK, has stamped the impress of his genius indelibly upon the age and world, are always sure to be interesting. This great statesman is a thorough believer in the justice of the Alabama claims, in direct damages and all. In a recent conversation upon the subject with a member of the German Parliament, he is reported to have declared that England was as clearly wrong now as she was during the war. All nations, he said, were alike interested in putting down such practices as those for which the country now demands an indemnity, and he thought England ought to consider herself fortunate, and to be extremely thankful in being able to extricate herself from her unpleasant, not to say dangerous predicament, even at the cost of a heavy bill. A similar opinion would, he added, unquestionably in the long run prevail also in England, and he had no doubt that the threats of hostilities at that time so freely thrown out would speedily die away. The conversation in question was with a representative from Hamburg, in which great commercial center a good deal of alarm was temporarily felt in consequence of the complications between the two countries, and the heated temper which England at the moment exhibited concerning them. The remarks of the Chancellor, it is said, allayed these apprehensions to a great extent; and the subsequent moderation of the tone of the British press, confirming, as it has done, the German Premier's view, has probably by this time gotten rid of them altogether.

THE Richmond *Enquirer*, under the heading of "No More Boiler Explosions," says that the Metropolitan Iron Works of that city have just introduced to the public a new steam water vacuum gauge combined. It is so arranged that when the water in the boiler evaporates to within one inch of the top flue the fact is marked by a hand on a register plate, and an alarm whistle sounds. Again, when the steam runs up to its prescribed limit it is also noted on the steam gauge, and an alarm whistle sounds. This new arrangement, therefore, gives these safeguards in operating steam boilers. First, it marks the state of the water in the boiler; second, it has the usual advantage of the safety-valve; third, it has a register independent of the ordinary safety-valve, which also sounds an alarm when the steam attains its prescribed limit; fourth, the state of the water in the boiler can be ascertained by the ordinary water-cocks; and fifth, the same result can be ascertained by an independent process, which, when the water is evaporated by a certain limit, sounds an alarm whistle. By this new invention, even should the old style safety-valves and water-cocks get out of order, there are other checks acting independent of them, thus rendering boiler explosions almost an impossibility.

THE influx of money into Germany, which has been occasioned by the success of the French war, has produced its legitimate results in awakening a spirit of reckless speculation, which appears to have taken possession of all classes. The necessaries of life have advanced 20 or 50 per cent. in price, and real estate has risen more than 100 per cent. in certain speculative sections. Stock companies of all kinds are being organized with great rapidity. Among other indications of this spirit it may be mentioned that even that conservative institution, the Bank of Berlin, has established special branches with $7,000,000 capital in Shanghai and Yokohama, and taken a new Chinese railway under its protecting ægis. Mr. Emil Seligman, lately of Tarrytown, is the head of the concern. German financiers may well ask themselves whither they are tending; and it does not appear altogether improbable that the indemnity demanded of France may work quite as much harm as good to the conquerors.

THE latest invented building material is marbleized glass. It is said to require the closest examination to detect it from marble. It can be made plain white and variegated, to suit the taste or requirement, and it is claimed that for ornamental house fronts, floors, or pavements, this marbleized glass is superior to marble in durability. It will manufacture colors, they being indestructible. A patent on this invention has been taken out, and it is thought that the great cheapness of this marbleized glass, as compared with marble, will bring it into general use for house fronts, floors and ornaments.

THE editors of the various journals in the city of Mexico recently formed themselves into a society, one portion of whose constitution binds them to abstain from mutual personal attacks in future, when discussing politics or any other matters. There are some editors in this country whose conception of the courtesies of journalism is such that it would probably be vastly improved by a visit to Mexico and membership in the society aforesaid.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A decision relative to the validity of liens on growing crops has just been rendered by the Superior Court of Georgia, which is of considerable importance. The court decides that where a factor makes advances to a planter and takes a lien upon the growing crops, such advances are in the nature of purchase money, and the lien is therefore superior to the wife's title, where the crop was set apart to her as personalty under the homestead laws, after it was made.

Statistics of the Treasury Department since its organization show that the exports of the United States reached the colossal proportions of $1,900,000,000 in the four years from 1866 to 1869 inclusive, against $174,000,000 in the four years from 1793 to 1796 inclusive. This is a most suggestive representation of the increase of population, geographical enlargement of territory and development of resources during a period of seventy years.

Some idea of the value of our great cattle live, Texas, may be gained from the statement that there are nearly four million head of cattle in that State. Seven hundred and fifty thousand calves are raised and branded every year. All are raised on the great Texan plains, which cover an area of one hundred and fifty-two million acres.

The shipments of wool from California, in 1871, show the extent to which the overland railroad has diverted the freight traffic from the water routes. The shipments of wool in that year from California, amounted to 22,325,504 pounds, of which 19,211,388 pounds came overland. The value of all the wool sent East was $6,697,000.

There is actually a considerable commerce in toads between France and England. A load of good size and in good condition will fetch twenty-five cents in the London market, and a dozen of extra quality are worth five dollars. You may see these imported toads in all the market gardens where the soil is moist, and the owners of these gardens even prepare shelter for them. They pay their way by catching insects.

PERSONAL.

The Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha denies that he pays the *Daheim* magazine for publishing his rhymes. He says that he bought some ten thousand copies of one number containing a fine wood engraving, which he distributed among the school children in his country, and hence the story which has lately been going the rounds of the press.

Miss Charlotte E. Ray, a graduate of the Howard University Law School, has been admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. Miss Ray is the first woman admitted to the bar at Washington. It is to be hoped she may shed a ray of luster upon her profession.

The distinguished Geneva astronomer, M. Plantamour, is opposed to any attempt to "come it" over him. He has published a card denying that he ever made any prediction respecting the comet with which his name has been connected. He has neither seen it, desires to see it, nor believes in its existence.

The Rev. Peter Cartwright, the veteran pioneer Methodist, was not dead at latest accounts, but continues delirious, preaching and praying in the highest tone of his voice.

Mons. Strauss, the famous German composer, is coming to the United States, and will lead a monstrous orchestra of a thousand performers in one of his own waltzes at the Boston jubilee.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

Ex-Senator Hendricks, who until lately has been perhaps the most prominently mentioned candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination, seems to have had the wind taken out of his sails by the late turn which political events have taken. It is reported from Washington that he admits the altered condition of affairs has rendered it unwise for him to allow his own name to be used in connection with the office, and that he freely states his preference at this time to be in favor of Judge DAVIS. The Indiana Democratic members say that he will shortly formally withdraw from the Presidential canvass, by allowing his name to be used as a candidate for Governor of Indiana, in opposition to General Browne, the Republican nominee.

A Washington letter puts the following into the mouth of an old line Democrat:

"If Grant is nominated at Philadelphia, the Democrats will keep very quiet in order to allow the Independent Republicans to meet and present candidates and form the nucleus of a great movement. Then the Democrats will come out, hold a convention, and confirm the nominations if they happen to be Davis or Trumbull, or other satisfactory men. Chase, of course, is out of the question. He is broken down, physically, and his mind is failing rapidly."

The same writer says: "I find there is a very strong and very earnest feeling here in favor of Greeley for Vice President, and it has been gathering force for the past week or more, until it has become quite a formidable movement. It is certainly received with great favor, for there is no use denying the fact that, while he is beset with vagaries, eccentricities and foibles, he has, notwithstanding, a powerful hold upon the affections of the American people—a hold such as no other man in this country possesses. The ticket which seems to be preferred by the Independent Republicans is Davis and Greeley, and it is thought that this ticket can carry nearly every Southern State, some Western and Eastern ones, and Pennsylvania and New York. Nobody can doubt Greeley's strength in the South. No Republican that can be named would probably carry so large a vote south of the Potomac."

Somebody has interviewed Wendell Phillips on the Presidential question very recently. In reply to an inquiry as to the prospects of Grant's renomination, he said he had doubt of it six weeks ago, but that since then a revulsion has set in. He said a good many things of the sort, concluding as follows: "Mr. Sumner will not under any circumstances support Grant. He entertains the most contemptuous opinion of him. During quite a recent conversation I had with him at Washington, Mr. Sumner said that the President was the most *ignorant, corrupt, dishonest* man living! If there was no other choice, Mr. Sumner would rather not vote at all than vote for Grant. If Grant be nominated, the Republican party will lose the influence of some of their most prominent and powerful members during this campaign. Take, for instance, Gen. Kilpatrick. That gentleman was lately asked to address a Republican meeting in New England. He replied that he would do so, but they could not expect him to mention in his speech the name of Grant. You know the feeling against the President entertained by Schurz, Trumbull, and other prominent statesmen I might mention, and with the withdrawal of the confidence and influence of these men the chances for a re-election will not be very good. If Gen. Thomas had lived, he would have been the man. Gen Sherman is *honest*, and I think would make a good President.

The Chicago *Post* prints the following in the form of a Washington dispatch: There is no longer any doubt that Senator Trumbull intends to abandon the Republican party and support the candidate of the Cincinnati Convention. He takes little trouble to conceal such intention. The Schurz men and Democrats claim that they are united on Greeley for Vice President, and that they have assurances that the New York *Tribune* goes with them. Dan Voorhees accepts Greeley. On which the Chicago *Tribune* comments as follows: Trumbull, a free trader, for President, with Greeley, a violent protectionist, for Vice President, would be a rare combination. The New York *Tribune* could support Greeley and protection, and denounce Trumbull and free trade, while its namesake of Chicago could support Trumbull and free trade, and denounce Greeley and protection.

The editor of the Springfield *Republican*, (anti-Grant,) writing from Washington a review of the question of Presidential nominations, affirms that the Republican opponents of General Grant's renomination, with a few prominent exceptions, are under duress, and fearful of personal reasons, adding, in italics, that "if the Republican members of Congress were, to-day, obliged to sign one of two papers, declaring their belief that the interests of the country and the party required the renomination of General Grant, or the reverse, such renomination would be no longer possible."

Another letter written by Mr. Greeley has come to light. It is as follows:

NEW YORK, February 29, 1872.

DEAR SIR: I am not for Grant if there is any help for it, as I trust there may be.

Send all you can to the Cincinnati convention and come yourself. New York will be largely represented there. Yours,

HORACE GREELEY.

J. N. BOYD, Esq., Chillicothe, Mo.

A Philadelphia letter to the New York *Sun*, dealing with the preparations for the Republican National Convention there next June, says: "The Massachusetts delegation, headed by ex-Governor Claflin, have engaged rooms at the Continental, and, though they are not all pledged to Grant, they are first and last for Henry Wilson as Vice President." As not a single member of this delegation has yet been elected, these declarations as to its opinions are certainly premature.

Mr. Trumbull's friends in Washington deny that he has given any assurances that he will support the ticket to be nominated at the Cincinnati Convention, or that he has even contemplated any step having for its object the refusal to abide by the result of the Philadelphia Convention.

The *Country Gentleman* gives the following remedy for painful wounds: Take a pan or shovel with burning coals and sprinkle upon them common brown sugar, and hold the wounded part in the smoke. In a few minutes the pain will be allayed and recovery proceeds rapidly. In my own case a rusty nail had made a bad wound in the bottom of my foot. The pain and nervous irritation was severe. This was all removed by holding it in the smoke for fifteen minutes, and I was able to resume my reading in comfort. We have often recommended it to others with like results. Last week one of my men had a finger nail torn out by a pair of ice tongs. It became very painful as was to have been expected. Held in sugar smoke for twenty minutes, the pain ceased, and it promises speedy recovery.

THE YELLOWSTONE VALLEY.

The Great National Park and Sanitarium.

Until within the last two years the charm of mystery has surrounded the Yellowstone river. Like the Nile, its sources were long unknown, and the nomadic tribes of Indians upon its borders were left in undisputed possession of its secrets until the surveys for the railroad through Dakota and Montana, followed by scientific exploration, brought to light the features of this peculiar region. The illustrated reports of the "Wonders of the Yellowstone" in the magazines has attracted great attention recently. And the natural spectacles of gysers of boiling water, hundreds in number, dotting a beautiful as well as picturesque landscape far grander than the springs of Iceland, has engaged the attention of the national government. As a consequence an area forty by forty-five miles has been set apart at the sources of the Yellowstone in Montana for a grand national park and sanitarium. Next as a result of the explorations we hear that the valley of the river, just below the springs, where it turns east and runs for several hundred miles parallel to the Missouri River, though considerably to the South of it, will likely be the route of the Northern Pacific Railroad. This valley is described as a fertile belt with bottoms from four to ten miles wide, now covered with the most luxuriant growth of "bunch grass," where thousands of buffalo, deer and antelope range, and where the Crow and Sioux Indians keep thousands of horses the year round on the natural pasture. The low hills in sight are frequently found covered with a fine growth of timber, though occasionally the grazing ranges break through and extend for miles over the rolling country.

Evidences of mineral coal have been seen at various points, and doubtless the miner will find the same evidences of gold, silver, copper and iron, that have marked the prospects in all the other valleys of Montana. Heretofore the hostility of the powerful Indian tribes has prevented the development of the resources of this country. The Indians are stronger in number there than elsewhere in an equal area, because, doubtless, of the natural advantages the place affords for the means of supplying a comfortable existence without any labor. The immense herds of buffalo at all times furnish a cheap market to draw upon, and the Sioux will be loth to part with any of their territory. But there are thousands of settlers arriving in the country—nearly a thousand a day in fact—and the east is becoming so much crowded that it is necessary that some new field should be opened for the surplus. The Sioux tribes, with a population of not over twenty-five thousand, must not hope much longer to monopolize so great a territory as Eastern Montana and Dakota—a region as large as all the Middle and New England States combined.

While in Montana last summer the writer was surprised to find how fertile the soil was and the extent it had been developed by a small number of miners and agriculturalists, but the reports we heard from many who accompanied the parties along the Yellowstone united in describing the resources of its valley for grazing and agricultural purposes as superior to those already settled near Helena and the other mining towns. The Northern Pacific Railroad will doubtless lend an impetus to settlement in this virgin territory that will mark a wonderful page in the history of our national progress. T. P. R.

Lassitude and Debility.

The relaxation of nervous energy which creates an indisposition to physical or mental effort, so strong as almost to amount to positive inability, and which we term lassitude, proceeds from a variety of causes. The principal of these are constitutional debility, heat of the atmosphere, coupled with humidity, climatic changes, and the physical prostration consequent upon a long illness. But whatever the cause, it may be speedily overcome, when the nervous system is unduly relaxed, something is required to brace it up. That something is Hostetter's Bitters, which is universally recognized as the most complete and speedy recuperant of the physical forces in existence. It has been so thoroughly and widely demonstrated as to be a matter of positive certainty and familiar knowledge, that the Bitters will not only rehabilitate the phisique, when shattered and wasted by disease, but will also, if taken systematically, actually compensate the constitutionally feeble frame for its deficiency of strength, and by infusing new life into a weak system, endow it with the health and vigor which Nature has denied it. The Bitters also enable the body to resist the enervating influences of heat, humidity, and changes from a temperate to a hot climate. It is on these accounts especially to be commended to all travelers and residents in the torrid zone, and persons subjected to abrupt transitions in temperature.

DRY GOODS.

Haines & Sheibler,
SUCCESSORS TO
CARR, M'CANDLESS & CO.
Wholesale Dealers in
DRY GOODS,
No. 94 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
J. B. HAINES, } General Partners.
F. G. SHEIBLER, }
DAVID MCCANDLESS, Special.

NEW GOODS!
WE HAVE JUST OPENED NEW LINES OF
Black Silk Fringes,
Black Silk Fringes,
Colored Silk Fringes,
Colored Silk Fringes,
Black Silk Gimps,
Black Silk Gimps,
Guipure Laces,
Guipure Laces.
THE CELEBRATED
"ROUILLON KID GLOVE,"
A Beautiful Assortment of Colors.
Point Lace Collars,
Duchesse Lace Collars,
Guipure Lace Berthas,
Thread Lace Berthas.

F. H. EATON,
17 Fifth Avenue.

Just Received,
NEW STOCK
HATS AND CAPS,
AT
PALMER'S,
84 Wood Street.

Will Open our NEW ROOMS, 149 and 151 WOOD STREET, March 20, 1872, with the Largest Stock of HATS, CAPS and STRAW GOODS ever offered in Pittsburgh.

100 CASES
McMurray's Mountain Corn.
200 cases 3 lbs. Stout's Golden Peaches;
100 cases 3 lbs. Stout's Pie Peaches;
100 cases 3 lbs. Excelsior Pie Peaches;
100 cases 3 lbs. Excelsior Tomatoes;
100 cases 3 lbs. Standard Tomatoes;
100 boxes Mill N. Y. Goshen Cheese;
10 tierces choice Carolina Rice;
20 bags choice Rangoon Rice.
IN STORE AND FOR SALE LOW BY
Samuel H. Baird,
NO. 112 SECOND AVENUE.

THE CELEBRATED
JEWETT & GOODMAN
ORGAN
Sold on Monthly or Quarterly Payments, by
L. R. NORTON, State Agent,
118 SMITHFIELD STREET.
Opposite New City Hall, Pittsburgh, Pa.
AGENTS WANTED. 7:th

FOURTH LIST, 1872, OF APPLICATIONS TO SELL LIQUORS, filed in the Clerk's of
PITTSBURGH.
FIRST WARD—TAVERNS.
Eliza Williams, No. 18 Fourth avenue; Barbara Stein, No. 48 Market street; Magdalena Tagg, No. 24 Wood street; O. C. Smith, No. 34 Diamond Square; Charles Quinn, No. 40 Diamond alley; Henry McKinley, No. 43 Fourth avenue; Frederick Weidmayer, Nos. 89 and 91 Third avenue; Henry Schwab, No. 20 Market street; M. Grogan & Co., O. G., No. 23 Diamond Square.
SECOND WARD—TAVERNS.
James Sherran, No. 66 Diamond street; David T. Williams, No. 41 Grant street; Bernhard Remark, No. 205 Second avenue; Mary Ann Fahl, No. 209 Second avenue.
THIRD WARD—TAVERNS.
Jno. W. O'Brien, No. 38 Fifth avenue; Hamill & Haley, No. 4 Market alley; George Reinsmen, No. 111 Wood street; Mary Ann Kelly, No. 299 Diamond street; Stephen Malatesta, No. 58 Fifth avenue; Anthony Hinnebusch, 200 Liberty street; R. Knile, No. 207 Smithfield street; Vincent Hellmuth, No. 176 Smithfield street; Wm. Hafstetmer, E. H., No. 71 Fifth avenue; August Wattmer, E. H., No. 120 Smithfield street; Jeremiah Holland, E. H., No. 79 Virgin alley.
FOURTH WARD—TAVERNS.
Nase & Fortney, Nos. 7 and 9 Sixth street; Roger Sweeney, No. 4 Seventh street; Neal McGinnis, No. 10 Sixth street; Schmidt & Friday, O. G., Nos. 384 and 386 Penn avenue.
FIFTH WARD—TAVERNS.
Nancy Strain, No. — Washington street; John Russell, No. 41 Wylie avenue; Jno. D. Patch, No. 54 Fifth avenue; Albert Stehle, No. — Fifth avenue; John Duffy, No. 134 Grant street; William Mccartney, No. 9 Wylie street; Edward McGrath, No. 1 Webster avenue; Jerry Driscoll, No. 246 Webster avenue; Andrew Mollett, No. 3 Wylie street; Patrick Malone, No. 157 Fifth avenue; Edward McGee, corner Washington and Webster streets; Frank McLaughlin, No. 58 Wylie street.
EIGHTH WARD—TAVERNS.
Andrew Gernert, No. 229 Fifth avenue; Frank A. Metz, No. 101 Federal street; Julius Freudenburg, O. G., No. 237 Fifth avenue.
NINTH WARD—TAVERNS.
E. J. P. Unger, Union Depot Hotel; George Ewing, No. 131 Penn avenue; James Wiggins, No. 444 and 446 Penn avenue; Jacob Pfeil, No. 429 Liberty street; Jacob Schnapp, No. 486 Penn street; Robert Boyd, No. 411 Penn street; Henry Schoen, No. 480 Penn street; Adam Eleventh street; Leonard Seppal, No. 531 Penn street; Carolina Butcher, E. H., No. 472 Penn street.
TENTH WARD—TAVERNS.
Alie Rhodes, No. 589 Penn street.
ELEVENTH WARD—TAVERNS.
Peter Kaltenborn, E. H., No. 271 Fifth avenue; Patrick McBride, No. —
TWELFTH WARD—TAVERNS.
Michael Finan, No. 1007 Penn street; John Cronin, No. 749 Penn street; James W. Hunt, No. 863 Penn street; Joseph Miller, No. 1027 Penn street; Patrick Tighe, No. 1016 Penn avenue; William Isaacs, No. 1026 Penn avenue.
THIRTEENTH WARD—TAVERNS.
Ann Bennett, No. — Second avenue; R. M. Craig, No. — Second avenue; Edward Davis, No. — Second avenue.
FIFTEENTH WARD—TAVERNS.
Michael Williams, No. — Butler street; Daniel Reardon, No. — Butler street; Mary Naidlee, New Butler street; Jacob Ploquet, No. — South street; F. J. Leuth, corner Butler and Thirty-seventh streets; George Brahler, corner Penn and Butler streets; J. R. Faber, E. H., No. — Butler street; Anthony Happy, E. H., No. — Liberty s reet.
SEVENTEENTH WARD—TAVERNS.
Ross Houck, No. — Butler street; Samuel Sinn, No. — Forty-fifth street; Michael Gormley, No. — Butler s reet; James Reilly, No. — Butler street; Frank Boppe, No. — Frankstown avenue.
TWENTIETH WARD—TAVERN.
Michael Berger, No. — Penn avenue.
ALLEGHENY.
SECOND WARD—TAVERNS.
Lawrence Sweeney, No. 204 North avenue; George Walter, No. 183 Federal street; Gottfried Branstetter, No. 1 Taylor avenue; Peter Kirsch, No. 42 Bacon Vista a reet; Christiana Kemler, E. H., No. 124 Jackson street; J. P. Paddern, O. G., No. 148 Fremont street.
THIRD WARD—TAVERNS.
Joseph Stuckey, No. 141 Ohio street; Henry Hertz, E. H., No. 135 Third street; Jacob Rosenczanz, O. G., No. 159 Third street.
FOURTH WARD—TAVERNS.
Martin Roschert, No. 74 Ohio street; Wm. Wessel, No. 240 Ohio street; John Hay, No. 158 Ohio street; George A. Grier, No. 70 Federal street; Hermann Hinke, No. 211 and 142 South avenue; Thomas Gordon, No. 18 Chestnut street; Adam Michel, No. 51 Union avenue; A. G. Ehlers, No. 26 Chestnut street; Christian Schwantzenbach, No. 16 Chestnut street.
FIFTH WARD—TAVERN.
Phillip Farley, No. 8 Market street.
SIXTH WARD—TAVERNS.
George W. Exler, No. 341 Beaver avenue; John Brose, No. 316 Beaver avenue; Deutsch & Thomas, No. 427 Beaver avenue.
SEVENTH WARD—TAVERNS.
Louis Engle, No. 313 East street; H. Wirkessen, O. G., No. 167 Spring Garden avenue.
EIGHTH WARD.
John Miller, E. H., No. 499 Ohio street.
NINTH WARD—TAVERNS:
Thomas McNulty, No. 698 Western avenue; Eveline Freeberg, E. H., No. 615 Western avenue.
BOROUGHS—TAVERNS.
Martin Fielder, No. 913 Carson street, Birmingham; Daniel Shook, 98 Sixteenth street, Birmingham; Henry Hinch, No. 1117 and 1119 Birmingham street, Birmingham; Robert Bauman, No. 78 Twelfth street, Birmingham; Andrew Moog, No. 1091 Carson street, Birmingham; Frank Siegel, No. 1322 Carson street, Birmingham; Henry Hartman, No. 198 Fourteenth street, Birmingham; John N. Shaffer, No. 10 Diamond, Birmingham; Mary Ann Hoffman, No. 1091 Carson street, Birmingham; Henry Baker, No. 2106 Carson street, East Birmingham; John Zoeller, No. 113 East Birmingham; Jacob Dietz, No. 1821 Carson street, East Birmingham; Frank Seworth, No. 108 Eighteenth street, East Birmingham; Jacob Gommel, No. 1742 Carson street, East Birmingham; Robert Miller, No. 837 Twenty-first street, East Birmingham; Jerry Driscoll, Butler Road, Ross; Francis Barth, No. — Carson street, Ormsby; Edward Fellers, corner Fifth and Seda streets, Ormsby; Jacob Schied, No. — Main and Seventh streets; Peter Minart, No. — Main street, Sharpsburg; R. Price, No. 500 Bingham street; Valentine Trapp, O. G., No. 426 Twenty-first street; Birmingham; Joseph Hegle, E. H., Brownsville Road, St. Clair.
TOWNSHIPS—TAVERNS.
Charles King, Perrysville Road, Independent District; Jacob Tray, Zelinople Road, Allegheny; Joseph F. D. Reating, West View; Ross; Frederick Lauinger, O. G., Middletown Road.
The License Board will hear the above applications on FRIDAY, MARCH 22d, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
JOSEPH BROWNE, Cle k.

PATENT FLOURING MILLS,
Josephine street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, East Birmingham.
PROVOST & McILVAIN.

Manufacture the celebrated Amber Flour, Corn Meal, and all kinds of Mill Feed, which they are selling at very low prices. Cash paid for all kinds of Grain or Flour exchanged for Wheat 7:23

Newspaper Advertising
A Card occupying One Inch of Space can be INSERTED ONE MONTH
IN
37 Western Pennsylvania Newspapers,
FOR THIRTY-SEVEN DOLLARS.
Advertisements inserted in over 5,000 Newspapers at lowest rates. Send orders to
J. WEAVER & CO.,
ADVERTISING AGENTS,
61 FOURTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh.
7:ths

FACTORY TO RENT.
A Building suitable for Factory, built for Turner Hall, in Cumberland, Maryland.
Ten Thousand Inhabitants and no Manufactories, but large Railroad Rolling Mill and largest Furniture Factory in the State. Upper Room 50 feet square. Will be rented by owner with Steam Power if desired. Splendid opening; two adjoining rooms draw their supplies from Cumberland. Address or apply to
GEORGE HENDERSON, Jr.,
Cumberland, Maryland.
P. S.—Railroad center, two Railroads to Pittsburgh and two to New York and Baltimore and Philadelphia, and head of Canal, &c., &c., and three Railroads to mining regions in vicinity.

ARTIFICIAL STONE,
PATENTED NOVEMBER 10, 1868.
MILLS & CO.,
Manufacturers of
STONE FOR SIDEWALKS, FIRE PROOF FLOORS, BUILDING STONE, HOUSE FRONTS, BELT COURSE CORNICES, SILLS, LINTELS and CEMETERY WORK.
Also, Dealers in Best Imported and Native CEMENTS, FIRE CLAY, PLASTER, WHITE LIME AND SAND, SEWER P

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Commercial Banking Company, ALLIANCE, OHIO.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

AT ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all such business entrusted to them.

Special attention will be given to Collections in ALLIANCE, CANTON, SALEM, MT. VERNON, COLUMBIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points in this part of Ohio.

Remittances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

References—Tradesmen's National Bank.

DAVID MORGAN, W. D. REES,
C. C. MANFULL, J. C. MCINTOSH,
R. W. TEETERS, Cashier.

Security Trust Co.

Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania,

NO. 64 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL,

$1,000,000.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

President.....DAVID GREGG.

Directors.

JAMES T. BRADY, HON. ROBT. MCKNIGHT
ROBERT JAMISON, HARLEY HOWARD,
R. L. FAHNESTOCK, L. J. BLANCHARD,
DANIEL EUWER, C. S. FETTERMAN.
DAVID GREGG.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Deposits Solicited and Interest Allowed on same. Dividends, Coupons, etc., Collected Without Charge.

ALL CLASSES OF SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

7ths

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

$20,000 Turtle Creek Division Bonds,

PITTSBURGH & CONNELLSVILLE R. R.

AT 86 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

The Only Local Security now on the Market.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

MONDAY EVENING, March 11, 1872.

The market has worked comfortably during the day, most of the paper that would bear inspection passing muster without difficulty. In local stocks there is not much doing. Valley 7-30s being held somewhat above the quotation at which the market will take them, the bids in Philadelphia being about 93. Some of the old S. and I. road first mortgage sixes were offered, but no buyers. It is singular that a bond, as good as this, and which should be well known in this market, is so hard to handle. It is a first mortgage on the old Steubenville and Indiana Railroad, and takes precedence of the general mortgage on the P. C. and St. Louis Railroad—bearing six per cent interest and matures in about ten years.

Of the New York stock market the *Herald* says:

"The only important feature was Erie, which was strong throughout the day on orders from Albany and from the host of smaller operators, who look for a short advance if the Legislature shall pass the measure proposing a repeal of the classification law are enacted. The 'shoot' interest in the stock has been engineered by this particular demand and compelled to cover. The professional speculators are not interested in this change, but they have found that the ousting of the present direction will reveal the utter bankruptcy of the road. Indeed, it is rumored that in view of such a contingency Commodore Vanderbilt, Horace F. Clark, Daniel Drew and Jay Gould intend to make a combination for selling all the mortgage bonds of the road they could get hold of, expecting when a re-election is made by the Legislature to force on it the new regime the insolvency of the corporation will be discovered and the fraudulent issues of stock and bonds of the bondholders. Fortunately, the rights of stockholders in the railroads of this State are protected by the subscription law, so that in case of a foreclosure they would have the first privilege of redemption. Were it not for the facts thus established Erie would be selling a great deal higher than it is, on a prospect of a complete removal of the Ring from the administration of the affairs, but the present the movement at Albany has stirred up a general feeling that brighter days are in store for the long pilfered road, and the stock reflects this sentiment in its gradual rise to 37, the point reached by it to-day at the closing of the afternoon session.

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn'a Central	59½	Lehigh Valley R. R.	63¾
Phila. and Erie	27	North Penn'a R. R.	49¾
Lehigh Navigation	60	Hestonville and Amboy	28½
Catawissa	45¾	Schuylkill Navigat'n	17½
Oil Creek & Alley'n R.	37	Reading	51

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn'a Central	59½	Lehigh Valley R. R.	63¾
Phila. and Erie	27	North Penn'a R. R.	49¾
Lehigh Navigation	60	Hestonville and Amboy	28½
Catawissa	45¾	Schuylkill Navigat'n	17½
Oil Creek & Alley'n R.	37	Reading	51

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, March 11, 1872.

REMARKS.—The week's market opens about the same as it closed on Saturday, prices generally ruling uniform, and stocks held firmly. There have been some changes in apple butter, coffee, sugar, hay, hominy, butter, eggs and flour. All other leading articles are held firmly at previous quotations, following after the receipts of flour, &c., for the past forty-eight hours: Flour 974 bbls; oats, 3,653 sacks; corn 2,930 sacks; rye 942 sacks; barley 574 sacks. Apples 631 bbls; cheese 139 boxes; bacon, pieces, 5,606; bacon, hams, 36; butter 99 packages. Below will be found a carefully revised list of wholesale prices.

ASHES.—We have no change to note in prices; stock on hand light and prices very firm. We quote soda ash, common, at 6c; refined (high test, 64@66%), nitrate soda 5½c; pots 10c; pearls 11c.

APPLES.—Holders seem anxious to work off their stocks, though they do not lower prices; we are reported sales good winter at $4 50@5 00 ₩ bbl; fancy $5@5 50; common $3 50.

APPLE BUTTER.—There has been an advance in this article, and prime now sells at 7½c per gallon; gallon pails, per dozen $10 50; in half gallon pails $6 00. Demand fair.

BRANS.—There is a fair demand for prime Navy, at $2 25@2 50 ₩ bush.

BROOM CORN.—Market quiet and nominal at 7a8 ₩ lb.

BROOMS.—We have no changes to note in prices; fancy $4 50; No. 1, $4 00; No. 2 $3 50; No. 3, $3 00.

BAKING POWDER.—Royal ¼-lb cans $1 50 per doz; ½-lb cans $2 00 per dozen; 1-lb cans $6 00 per dozen; Banner $1 75, $3 25 and $6 00 per dozen for the different sizes.

BUTTER.—The market is active, with sales at the following figures: Prime 24c, good 20@22c, medium 16a20c; grease butter 9a11c. Receipts light.

BACON AND PROVISIONS.—We have no changes to note in prices, and give the following as the ruling of the market Sugar cured hams 12c; sugar cured shoulders 9c; plain do 7c; fat backs 6c; clear rib sides 8c; clear rib do 8½c; clear do 9c; breakfast bacon 10½a11½c; dried beef 11c; mess pork $14 50; ham sausage 16c; hard tack 6c; pilot bread 6c; half bbls 10½c; do kegs 11c; do buckets 11½c; pigs feet $2 10 ₩ keg.

CHEESE.—The previously reported scarcity continues, and prices are very firm. We quote Goshen 18c; factory 16½a17½c; Ohio, 14a15½c; Limburger 15c. Receipts 112 pkgs.

CANDLES.—Star, $13 00 per bbl; large barrels $11 00a12 00; extra cured $9 00a10 00.

CANDLES.—Mould, 11c; stearine, 14 ounces, 13½c; full weight, 16c; star, 14 ounces, 18c; full weight, 19½c.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—The demand is more active, and we are reported sales Pennsylvania at $6; other brands $5@5 50.

CASTOR OIL.—Demand fair, with sales at 19½@20c ₩ gallon.

CRANBERRIES.—There is a moderate demand for Sackett's Bell berries $11a13 ₩ bbl; cultivated berries $12a13.

CEMENT.—Beeson's Phœnix Hydraulic $3 50 a4 75; Johnston $2 25; Rosendale $4 00 a4 50; Calcined plaster $4 50; Land plaster, $3 50a3 75 ₩ bbl.

FRUITS.—Domestic and Foreign.—There is still an active demand, with sales at the following figures: Dried apples 5a6c; peaches, bright, new halves, 9a9½; 10@; old sales; mixed 7½a8c; quarters 7a8c; cuttings, new crop, 10c; old 8c; layer raisins, per box, $3 50; half box $1 75; Valencia do 13c; prunes 12½c for new.

EGGS.—The market is dull under increased receipts, and rules low. We quote fresh at 25a26c per dozen.

FEATHERS.—Below we give the mill and store rates which for the present may be relied upon as correct: Mill: National white wheat, bbls $8 90; sks $8 60; Pan Handle, southern amber, bbls $8 90; sks $8 60; Morning Glory, red winter, bbls $7 80; sks $7 50; mixed, bbls $8 50; sks $8 25; Graham flour, bbls $8 25; sks $7 90. Stores—Choice brands $8 25 per bbl; good $8 per bbl; bakers flour $7 60a7 85. Low grades and outside brands not wanted. From all indications present prices will be maintained, as it is believed that farmers holding their wheat for higher prices.

FISH.—Lake herring $2 25 ₩ half bbl. Whitefish scarce at $6 50 per half barrel; mackerel No 1 shore, $20; extra No. 1 bay $15; No. 2 shores, medium $10; extra fat No. 3, large $9; half bbls 75a85 00, and $8 50 in bbls. New Codfish, 5½c for medium, and 7c for large. New Labrador, split, $8 50@ 00 round, $6 50.

GROCERIES.—We reduce our figures a shade, and report an active market at the following figures:

Coffee—Fancy 25½c; prime 24½c; good 23½c; fair 23 @23½c; Java 28c; Laguayra 26a27c; Mocha 45c; roasted coffee, loose and in 1-lb packages, 28a30c ₩ lb.

Sugars—Refined, crushed, granulated and powdered 13½c; cut loaf 14@c; A coffee B 13c; extra C 12½c; C 11½c; C 11¼c; C yellow 10¾a11¾c; P R sugars, choice 11¾c; prime 10¾c; good 10a11c; Cuba sugars, 9a11c; New Orleans sugars, fair to prime 9@10c; good 10c; prime 10½c; choice 11¾c.

Syrups—Molasses—Sugar House, choice, H. & E. Extra 70c; White Honey 60c; Extra Silver 55c; Red Head 52c; Lavender 50c; common 40a45c.

New Orleans Molasses—New crop, prime, 65c; choice 70c.

Rice—Carolina choice 9½c; Rangoon 8c; Patna 83c.

Spices—Pepper grain 23c; pure ground 25c; Cassia bark 50c; cloves 32c; nutmegs $1 25.

GRAIN.—The receipts of wheat, continue light, and the bulk is taken by millers at steady prices, though unchanged, are weak and tending to lower figures. We quote red winter, car load lots, at $1 60a1 62; white, $1 65a1 68. Oats—The receipts are heavy, market overstocked and prices dull; we quote car load lots of mixed Ohio at 48a50c per bushel. Corn—The market is dull and unchanged; shelled, car lots, 55a56c; in sacks, 57a58c; ear, in bulk, 55a56c for prime yellow. Rye—Is held firmly at 98 $1 00, with a short supply. Barley—The supply is not large, but there is little demand, and we quote fall 85a88c; spring at 75a80c. Hay—There is a fair demand at $20@24 ₩ ton for baled on wharf and track; choice timothy nay $25 00 ₩ ton.

HOPS.—7½a at 60a70c ₩ lb; old 70c 40a44c ₩ lb.

HUSKS.—In good demand at 2½a3½c.

HOMINY.—Mill sold at $4 50@5 00 ₩ bbl.

LARD OIL.—No 1 extra 58a58c; No 2, 52a54c; Cincinnati and Chicago winter strained 52a56c.

LIME.—Perrysburg white $2a2 25 ₩ bbl; Cleveland $2 25; Easton $1 75; Belfast white $1 50.

MILL FEED.—There is a fair demand at the following figures: Middlings $1 80a2 00; seconds $1 45 at 60; shorts $1 15; chopped corn and oats $1 50; chopped corn $1 40; bolted corn meal $1 40a1 50.

MINCE MEAT.—Good brands are held at 12a 16c per ₩.

ONIONS.—Sales in a jobbing way at $2 50a2 90 ₩ barrel.

POULTRY.—Dressed turkeys 18a20c; ducks 15a16c; geese 14a15c; chickens 15a17c.

PEACHES.—Prime peachblows command 25a30c ₩ bush.

RAGS.—Sales at 4a4½c ₩ lb. Demand active.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.—Sales of 5c-lb cans at $1 50; 3c-lb $1; 1-lb $6 ₩ doz.

SEEDS.—Clover seed $5 25a6 50; timothy seed $3 50 a3 75; flax seed $1 80a1 85.

SALT.—Car load $1 85; store $2 00.

SUMAC.—Sales of Tennessee made at 4½c ₩ lb.

TALLOW.—Demand fair with sales at 8a8½c per lb.

WILLOWS.—Sales Kentucky at 16c.

WHISKY.—Highwines 24c; common rectified 25c; pure rectified $1 40a1 42½; Monongahela whisky $1 60 as 00 as to age.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, March 12, 1872.

REMARKS.—The market for the raw material continues steady. Whilst holders appear firmer in their views, prices are without any special change. The tendency is evidently to advance. The receipts of crude have fallen off. The following are the nominal rates:

CRUDE.

We quote as follows for the various deliveries: Spot 10c; March 10c; S. O. all year 9½c; B. O. all year 12½c; Parker's $3 75@; lower creek $3 75 per bbl.

REFINED.

Dealers continue to report a very dull market, no transactions being reported to-day. We continue to quote: Spot 21¾c; March 22¼a22½c; April 22¾a 23c; May 23¾a23¾c per gallon for Eastern delivery.

(By Western Union Telegraph.)

TITUSVILLE, March ——. The *Courier* says: The market steadily advances, more particularly on upper road. We note the following sales:

5,000 bbls upper road, first six months.....$3 80
4,000 bbls upper road, spot.....3 82½
5,000 bbls upper road, s o first six months.....3 82½
2,000 bbls Cherry run.....3 80
1,000 bbls lower road, spot.....3 80
500 bbls lower road, March.....3 72
1,000 bbls lower road, spot.....3 80
500 bbls Oil City, spot.....3 90

NEW YORK, March 11.—Crude unchanged. Refined quiet; no sales reported; 7 gallon tins 23½c; 5 gallon tins 23½c; 1 gallon tins 24c; 2 gallon tins 24c; 10

THE VERY LATEST.

ERIE REVOLUTIONIZED.

Glorious Day for the Stockholders.

Gould and His Clique Ousted.

A New Board of Directors Chosen.

Gen. John A. Dix President.

NEW YORK, March 11.—Wall street was thrown into a fever of great excitement this afternoon by many reports in regard to a revolution in the Erie Railway direction. As this matter was understood on the street, it appears that the directors this morning held a meeting for the purpose of filling two vacancies in the Board, and after this the directors commenced resigning, one after another, and new men were elected. Finally the completion of the Board was completely changed and now stands as follows: Directors—and now stands as follows: Directors—General Dix, O. H. P. Archer, George C. Hall, Sherman Drake, of Corning; W. W. Sherman, H. B. Stebbins, W. B. Traverse, Lansing, S. L. M. Barlow, Chas. Day, Geo. B. McClellan, Gen. Diven, Dr. Eldridge, Jay Gould, Homer Ramsdell. The following officers were elected by the new directors. President, John A. Dix; Vice President, O. H. P. Archer, Treasurer, W. W. Sherman, of Duncan, Sherman & Co., Assistant Treasurer, J. D. White; Superintendent, George B. McClellan. In regard to Jay Gould, reports differ. Some say that he was removed from the Presidency, and others that he resigned.

How it was Done.

The offices of the Erie Railroad were filled about noon to-day with a squad of policemen under Captain Petty, at the instance of Jay Gould, who desired that they should be on hand to await the developments of the meeting of the Board of Directors called to-day. The officers were distributed in different parts of the building, beginning at the entrance on Twenty-third street, and from there to the lobby and at the doors of each of the private offices. No one being admitted to any part of the building without permission from Gould or his officers. Gould was in earnest conversation with Mr. Sherman and David Dudley Field, Dr. Eldridge walked nervously up and down the room, and Henry Smith, of Smith Gould & Martin, showed great anxiety.

The following is the formal request made for a meeting of the board of directors:

ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW YORK, March 8, 1872.

To Jay Gould, Esq., President Erie Railroad Company:

SIR—The undersigned Directors of this Company, having witnessed with deep regret the growing distress which pervades the community in regard to its management, deem it their duty to request you to call a meeting of the Board with a view to the consideration of such measures, and the transaction of such business as may be deemed necessary. Prominent among the embarrassments are its finances and a general want of confidence in the credit of the company. Impressed with the responsibility which rests on us, we regard this call for a meeting as an imperative duty, and therefore respectfully request that in compliance with one of by-laws, you cause a Board to meet at a meeting to be held on Monday the 11th day of March, just at twelve o'clock.

Respectfully, yours, [Signed] Fred. A. Lane, George C. Hall, Henry Thompson, John Hilton, O. H. P. Archer, Homer Ramsdell, H. N. Otis, Justin D. White, M. H. Simmons.

Gould having taken no action on this notification, the Vice President, by a similar letter, was requested to call a meeting. Mr. Archer, Vice President, at 2 o'clock issued the following call for the meeting which he did.

At ten minutes past twelve there was a bustle at the outer door. A number of gentlemen pushed away the sentries and were received by Frederick A. Lane, the old boson friend of Fisk, at the head of the grand staircase. This party of gentlemen were as follows: Gen. John A. Dix, Gen. George B. McClellan, Attorney General S. L. M. Barlow, William B. Travers, H. L. Stebbins, Charles Day, W. W. Sherman, of the firm of Duncan, Sherman & co., and Justin D. White. These gentlemen advanced directly through the hall to President Gould's room, then passed into the directors' room and passed out the Broad Road, leaving Gen. Dix, Gen. McClellan, &c., in the ante-room. The following nine, who compose the majority of the old directors, believed that the meeting had commenced voting for the new directors: Messrs. Hilton, Simmons, George C. Hall, Thompson, H. N. Otis, Archer, Ramsdell, Justin D. White and F. A. Lane, the latter having succeeded Sherwood, Dr. Eldridge and Drake, who refused to join the board. Garrison, of the old Board of Directors, was absent, and Mr. Sissons was sick. As the above directors balloted for General Dix as a new director, Sherman, attorney for the Erie road, presented an injunction was pushed violently out of the room and the injunction torn into tatters. In a few minutes Superintendent Sherman appeared, headed by Captain Petty and forty policemen. "By what authority does Sherman appear in this room with a crowd of policemen?" exclaimed Richmond Schuyler Bailey. "I am here by order of Jay Gould to preserve peace, but am ordered not to recognize you, gentlemen," said Mr. Sherman, "have no fight here, you nor your attorneys." Sherman to Mr. Lane, "so take up your traps and leave." Sherman did not stir, but ordered Captain Petty to dissolve the board as illegal. Captain Petty demurred and in a few minutes Sherman left the room. Then the voting commenced. General Dix was elected director. Then Sherman returned and then Wm. R. Travers, then Mr. H. G. Stebbins, then Gen. Diven, then W. W. Sherman, of Duncan, S. & Co., then John Garson. After that the board of directors was complete and their own way. Gen. Dix was elected President of the Erie road in place of Jay Gould; O. H. P. Archer was elected Vice President; W. W. Sherman, Treasurer; H. N. Otis, Secretary, and John W. Hilton re-elected railroad transportation clerk. Barlow now offered a resolution that David Dudley Field and Sherman be the counsels for the Erie road. This was carried, and S. L. M. Barlow was elected counsel in their places, both for the company and the Erie road. The motion was passed that the Treasurer pay no orders for money, and that all employees of the Erie road should pay no attention to any one but President Dix and Vice President Archer. It was then ordered that every sub-officer of the Erie road should be notified of the resolution, and instructed to disobey Gould or the old officials. Then the board adjourned.

The meeting over, Gen. Dix indited the following letter to the deposed President:

Jay Gould, Esq., Dear Sir: At a regular meeting of the board of directors of the Erie Railway Company, held this day, a full quorum of the board being present, you were unanimously removed from office as President of the road and as a member of the executive committee, and I was unanimously elected as President in your place. I now notify you of these facts, by order of the board of directors, and demand that you shall surrender to me all papers and documents in your possession belonging to the Erie Railway, and that you forthwith cease to interfere with the due performance of any duties as such President of the Erie Railway Company, which I have already assumed. [Signed]

JOHN A. DIX,
President Erie Railway Co.

The delivering of this letter was intrusted to United States Marshal Crowley, who at once proceeded to execute the order. Superintendent Sickles accompanied the Marshal on his mission. Jay Gould was at this moment in the President's room, surrounded by a strong guard of Erie employees, when Crowley approached the door, and in stentorian tones demanded admittance. No notice was taken of the demand, and the door remained locked and closed. Blow after blow for admission were not to be denied; force was employed, the door was broken in and despite the opposition of Gould's guard the officers men succeeded in effecting an entrance. Then ensued a scene as ludicrous as unprecedented. Gould, with every appearance of alarm and surprise, rushed from the President's chair, a party pursued by Crowley. It is asserted that Gould sought to intercept pursuit by upsetting chairs and desks in the path of Cowley. Finally the deposed Vice President found refuge in one of the rooms, the door of which was banged in the face of Crowley. But even here he was not safe, as Crowley succeeded in getting in and serving him with the letter. The moment he read the letter Gould became calm, apparently feeling that the game was up. He soon after retired to the Treasurer's room of Erie Company, where he remained closeted with Sherman during the evening.

After Gould's fight Gen. Dix, accompanied by Archer, Gen. Sickles and Crowley, entered the President's room and formally assumed control. It was feared that some of the roughs who were lounging about would attempt to eject them, but these apprehensions proved groundless. The only contestant was Sherman, who claimed the right to remain, and protested against the proceedings of the Dix party. His protests were disregarded, and he was subsequently ejected from the room. The new president of the Erie road, Gen. Dix, retired from the scene of the conflict as soon as it became evident that a complete victory had been gained, and the foe utterly routed. He left behind him Archer to garner the fruits of the victory. Archer's first work in this direction was to obtain the adherence of the officers of the road to the new regime. In the majority of cases no difficulty was experienced on this score, the officers freely signifying their allegiance to the new President and Directors. Among the few who declined at first to commit themselves was Mr. Rucker, General superintendent. Between Mr. Rucker and General Sickles a rather excited discussion took place, the General insisting that Backer should recognize Gen. Dix as President of the road. Backer for a considerable time sought to excuse committing himself, and finally pleaded for a private conference with Gen. Sickles. The result was that he gave in his adherence to the new regime and wrote the following letter:

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT }
OF THE ERIE RAILROAD, }
March 11th, 1872. }

To General John A. Dix, President Erie Railroad:

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date, and in reply that your authority and orders as President of the Erie Railway are and shall be respected by me. Respectfully,

L. D. RUCKER,
General Superintendent.

The following is the Auditor's letter:

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, ERIE RAILROAD, }
March 11, 1872. }

To Hon. John A. Dix, President Erie Railroad:

SIR—I am informed by Vice President Archer that you have been duly elected President of this Company. I therefore deem it my duty to say to you, as I do respectfully, that to recognize your authority and will obey all orders emanating from yourself and the board of directors you represent, as well as the executive committee this day chosen.

[Signed] G. P. MOROSINI, Auditor.

Gould says their action is illegitimate, and that the new officers will not be obeyed. As Barlow went out he remarked to Capt. Petty and his forty policemen, "Gentlemen, it must be apparent to you that a revolution has taken place, and you are not wanted." It is rumored that Gould will be arrested this evening.

The following is a list of the former Board of Directors not having resigned, and who are members of the new Board: Dr. Eldridge, of Elmira; John Ganson, of Buffalo; Mr. Archer, Jay Gould, Homer Ramsdell, H. M. Smith, Mr. Sherwood and Mr. Drake. During the proceedings Judge Barrett made his appearance and was warmly greeted by Jay Gould and Mr. Field. It is alleged that the members of the Board of Directors who retired, one by one, did so in the interests of English stockholders of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company. The President of the Board alone has power to call a meeting, except in case of his absence, when the Vice President may call a meeting at the request in writing of two members. On Saturday the Vice President called a meeting of the Board, stating that the President was absent. News of this leaked out, and an application, stating that the President was not absent, and that he had not received a request to call a meeting, was made to Judge Ingraham for an injunction restraining the meeting, which was granted, the only notice he had received being to attend as a director. Mr. Gould also stated on information and belief that money was being freely used as bribes. George Couch, who formerly represented the English stockholders in the interest of Fisk and Gould, and who is apparently on the other side, gives the following to the press:

Gould and party say this is all a conspiracy and combination in the interests of McHenry and that the short time ago, if we got a chance, we would put in all Englishmen, which is contradicted by our putting in all Americans. The talk that the interests of the road are to be subservient to those of the Atlantic and Great Western is merely a weak assertion of the enemy. As to the alleged conspiracy, the name of the men we have here now on the new Board are those of men not likely to go into any underhand conspiracy. It would not pay them to do it, and they would not be here by the position if they had not known that this was done on a sound basis and sound legal advice. The manner in which it was done was this: The English stockholders were determined to have it settled one way or the other. They made the mistake of sending the wrong man first; they made blunder No. 2 in legislation, and consequently money of the compay was being wasted, and they did nothing, but at the downfall of Tammany there was a grand rally, and they determined to take legislative action again, thinking that the downfall of Tammany was the triumph of virtue over vice, that they would carry everything before them, and that the downfall of Erie would follow the downfall of Tammany by legislative action. The elections would be ordered in July, and the road would be thrown into bankruptcy. They determined to make another move. Gen. Sickles was coming over for the Republican party to Albany to press other Republican measures. He had been acting for some time as counsel of the English stockholders, and he was appointed their agent, went over, and moved his column skilfully forward, and gained ground in the Legislature, and was supported by Attorney General Barlow by a flank movement in the courts.

All the time I was traveling with the corporators I was not in the employ of Fisk and Gould individually; I was traveling over the line, and the more I saw of Gould the more I was convinced he was not pursuing the line of policy we expected. Conversing with other directors, the old solid men who helped up the Company, they all along lamented that this state of things and most of the things done were done by the executive committee. The directors were not able to find out half the time what was going on, and some of them stayed away altogether, but were longing for a change. Nearly all of them had a warm personal friendship for Fisk, and his sudden taking off the bullet that killed Fisk killed Gould's friends, and we have not heard to-day a single regret from any man. I went over to London in November to confer with the stockholders and bring about a settlement of this thing. This matter was to the commerce of the two countries what the Alabama claims are in politics. No American could get an enterprise carried through. The disclosures in regard to the Erie management checked everything. People who never owned a dollar in the Erie now list as capitalists to have the matter settled. I undertook to take charge of their affairs, and I said that there were a good many here who, I was convinced that if this movement was on the part of *bona fide* holders of stock, would do all in their power; but the majority were poor men and would have resigned long ago, but they said it their duty to stay and watch the interests they were elected to watch. Gen. Sickles, as I said, was head-center of the movement, and moved in a masterly manner, and all credit is due to him, for he worked night and day. He was pushing his column victoriously forward when I returned to America, and gave him an inside view of the affairs, which he had already happened to the stockholders.

Fifth Avenue Opera House.

The remarkable success of "Bertha, the Sewing Machine Girl," shows no sign of abatement. The house was thronged last night, and will, beyond question, continue to do so through the week. Mr. Beamer's stock company appears in it to unusual advantage, for the members of that organization play with a heartiness and freedom from embarrassment, which they cannot feel when overshadowed by the selfishness of inferior stars.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

The chief attractions at the Varieties this week are "the great protean artist" Ella Wesner, Fanny Herbert, the burlesque soubrette who draws the blood of the spectator with fearful feats upon the giant swing—and the Fieldings. These last are exceptionally good, and their form of entertainment has considerable charm of novelty.

Mercantile Library Hall—"Esther."

A large proportion of the musical talent indigenous to Pittsburgh and its neighborhood will make Library Hall reverberate with sacred harmony this evening. Oratorio is rarely given here in an effective scale, and yet it should be one of the most attractive forms of entertainment that could be offered. On this occasion Mr. Bradbury's "Esther" will be performed dramatically in full costume of the period with scenic accessories. The production is to comprise nearly two hundred trained singers, and the entire force will be under the direction of Prof. J. R. Weager.

Masonic Hall.

The Davenport Brothers have one of their well known exhibitions of alleged "spiritism" at Masonic Hall this evening. A great many people believe in the supernatural power of their manifestations and always go and see them.

THE TRIPARTITE BRIDGE.

The Members of the Coal Exchange in Session.

Yesterday morning the members of the Coal Exchange met at No. 14 Smithfield street to hear the report of the committee appointed at a recent meeting of the Coal Exchange to prepare a preamble and resolutions expressive of the sense of the coal trade as to the proposed Tripartite Bridge, and its effects upon navigation. This committee was composed of the following named gentlemen: R. C. Gray, J. H. Wood, A. Horner, N. J. Bigley, J. F. Dravo, H. B. Hays, James Watson, George T. Miller, J. N. O'Neill, J. A. Blackmore and Madison Bailey.

The Committee, through its Chairman, Capt. R. C. Gray, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which, after a full interchange of views, were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, River men have, at great expense of time and money, labored to save the trade and commerce of the Ohio river from destruction, by the faulty construction of pier bridges; and

WHEREAS, The erection of additional bridges are in contemplation, every one of which will, in a greater or less extent, interfere with the safe navigation of the same, and add additional danger to life and property; and

WHEREAS, We have examined the plan of the proposed Tripartite bridge, and believing, as we do, that the erection of said bridge, according to the proposed plan, will greatly endanger the navigation interests, and be especially injurious to the coal trade; therefore,

Resolved, That we will determinedly oppose the erection of any and all bridges over the Ohio river, unless they are built according to the requirements of existing State and National laws, and the piers of the same are located by United States Government Engineers.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to furnish J. Theodore Wood, Esq., President of the Tripartite Bridge Company, with a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions.

On motion, Capt. R. C. Gray, J. A. Blackmore and Simpson Horner were appointed the above committee. Adjourned.

NEW RAILROAD OFFICE.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company's New Enterprise—A Great Success.

Yesterday morning the new "down town" office—as it is presumed it will be called—was opened for business. It is located on the southwestern corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, Howard Block. At this office the traveling public can obtain tickets to all points North and East. The interior of the office has been very handsomely fitted up. The ticket case as well as the baggage check case, counters, desks, &c., are all of walnut, veneered with very handsome English walnut, highly polished. Two magnificent chandeliers purchased from Thackery, Buck & Co., Philadelphia, illuminates the room at night. The ornamental carving on the cases, &c., was done by Mr. Meyer, of this city, the lettering on the doors by a Philadelphia man, the entire fitting up and decorating of the office being under the supervision of Mr. Ramsey, of the railroad shops. A Burke & Barnes' safe, and a handsome clock, furnished by Reed & Co., of this city, completes the furnishment. Mr. T. E. Watt, who has long been identified with the interests of the company, will act as agent at the new office.

The baggage department will be under the management of the Excelsior Omnibus Company who, on order being left at the office will have their wagons call and check baggage at the hotels or private residences in any part of the two cities or the South Side.

The new office will prove a great convenience to our people and the traveling public generally.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, March 11.—The House of Commons, this evening, went into Committee on Army Estimates. Amendments by Mr. Holmes, reducing the army by 20,000 men, and by Mr. Muntz reducing it 10,000, were successfully rejected by large majorities.

PARIS, March 11.—The syndicates of various watering places in France have petitioned the Assembly for the restoration of licenses for gambling.

Two battallions, 65 strong, have been organized as a special force for the protection of isolated parts of Paris.

ROME, March 11.—The chamber of deputies by a unanimous vote adopted a resolution of of regret for the death of Mazzini, and the president pronounced eulogy on the illustrious deceased.

MADRID, March 11.—Evening.—The reports of Insurrection in Spain are false. King Amadeus to-day reviewed the volunteers of the capital and was loudly cheered by them.

CARLSRUHE, March 11.—The lower chamber of Baden has prohibited orders of monks or brothers from teaching or giving missions.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, }
WASHINGTON, March 11, 1872, 7 P. M. }

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will continue rising from Michigan to the eastern Gulf and eastward to the Atlantic, with northerly to northwesterly winds and falling temperature and clear weather very generally. It will continue diminishing over the northwest with southerly to easterly winds and increased cloudiness during the night, and extend eastward on Tuesday over the Upper Mississippi valley. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for the Gulf and Atlantic coast to-night.

Intelligence received from Robeson county, N. C., tends to confirm the report of the killing of Boss Strong. The party who went to Andrew Strong's for the purpose of securing the body returned on Saturday, and reported that they found a large quantity of blood on the floor of Strong's cabin, that Andrew Strong's wife acknowledged that the Boss was killed and that other members of the Lowery band had removed the body. There seems to be no doubt that McQueen shot Strong and killed him.

At Winona, Minnesota, on the evening of the 9th, during an affray in a saloon, between C. G. Miller and Robert George, well known grain merchants, the latter had his skull broken with a billiard cue. The blow was struck by Miller, who was arrested and released on bail in $20,000.

CITY MATTERS.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Mrs. Chanfrau commenced the second week of her engagement last evening by producing a new sensation drama of Mr. C. W. Tayleure's construction. The drama is called "Baffled; or the Bond Robbery," and is better than most pieces of its class. Its heroine is a New York belle of fashionable life, and its hero a hardhanded son of toil. Of course, the belle gracefully comes down to the hard-handed level, and the son of toil eventually achieves social exaltation; in the carrying through of which processes of transformation a grand, if not entirely new, moral is precipitated on a delighted popular taste. No lessons so piquantly vitalize the theory of the brotherhood of man which suggest a vague idea of social anarchy. Such a piece must of necessity culminate somewhere in a scene of thrilling excitement, where human life is placed in imminent peril and emotion wrought up to the most terrible pitch of endurance. There is a scene of the sort in "Baffled," which elicits vociferous plaudits and a repetition of the tableau whereon the curtain falls. Mrs. Chanfrau is so charming a woman and so accomplished an actress as to make any one, who has enjoyed her former efforts, complays better suited to her personal and professional qualities, wish to let her have the Pittsburgh public know what she can do when she has a better opportunity afforded her. Mr. Gotthold, in "Baffled," makes the most he can of a pithless part, and Mr. Milton Nobles expands into an unusual amount of genius. Miss Bessie Dean and Mr. Crampton also deserve special commendation, and so does Mr. Duffield, who, as the inevitable "detective," resists powerful temptations of double business. The most praise of all, though, belongs to little Nellie Leving. Few children of such evident intelligence, and endowed with so much tact and such clear musical organization have ever been met with on the stage. Still, with whatever points may be counted in its favor, Mrs. Chanfrau may be advised to put "Baffled" aside and replace it with some new play. Dora, as she has made her greatest hit in that while starring.

Fifth Avenue Opera House.

The remarkable success of "Bertha, the Sewing Machine Girl," shows no sign of abatement. The house was thronged last night, and will, beyond question, continue to do so through the week. Mr. Beamer's stock company appears in it to unusual advantage, for the members of that organization play with a heartiness and freedom from embarrassment, which they cannot feel when overshadowed by the selfishness of inferior stars.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

The chief attractions at the Varieties this week are "the great protean artist" Ella Wesner, Fanny Herbert, the burlesque soubrette who draws the blood of the spectator with fearful feats upon the giant swing—and the Fieldings. These last are exceptionally good, and their form of entertainment has considerable charm of novelty.

Mercantile Library Hall—"Esther."

A large proportion of the musical talent indigenous to Pittsburgh and its neighborhood will make Library Hall reverberate with sacred harmony this evening. Oratorio is rarely given here in an effective scale, and yet it should be one of the most attractive forms of entertainment that could be offered. On this occasion Mr. Bradbury's "Esther" will be performed dramatically in full costume of the period with scenic accessories. The production is to comprise nearly two hundred trained singers, and the entire force will be under the direction of Prof. J. R. Weager.

Masonic Hall.

The Davenport Brothers have one of their well known exhibitions of alleged "spiritism" at Masonic Hall this evening. A great many people believe in the supernatural power of their manifestations and always go and see them.

THE TRIPARTITE BRIDGE.

The Members of the Coal Exchange in Session.

Yesterday morning the members of the Coal Exchange met at No. 14 Smithfield street to hear the report of the committee appointed at a recent meeting of the Coal Exchange to prepare a preamble and resolutions expressive of the sense of the coal trade as to the proposed Tripartite Bridge, and its effects upon navigation. This committee was composed of the following named gentlemen: R. C. Gray, J. H. Wood, A. Horner, N. J. Bigley, J. F. Dravo, H. B. Hays, James Watson, George T. Miller, J. N. O'Neill, J. A. Blackmore and Madison Bailey.

The Committee, through its Chairman, Capt. R. C. Gray, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which, after a full interchange of views, were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, River men have, at great expense of time and money, labored to save the trade and commerce of the Ohio river from destruction, by the faulty construction of pier bridges; and

WHEREAS, The erection of additional bridges are in contemplation, every one of which will, in a greater or less extent, interfere with the safe navigation of the same, and add additional danger to life and property; and

WHEREAS, We have examined the plan of the proposed Tripartite bridge, and believing, as we do, that the erection of said bridge, according to the proposed plan, will greatly endanger the navigation interests, and be especially injurious to the coal trade; therefore,

Resolved, That we will determinedly oppose the erection of any and all bridges over the Ohio river, unless they are built according to the requirements of existing State and National laws, and the piers of the same are located by United States Government Engineers.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to furnish J. Theodore Wood, Esq., President of the Tripartite Bridge Company, with a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions.

On motion, Capt. R. C. Gray, J. A. Blackmore and Simpson Horner were appointed the above committee. Adjourned.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Francis W. Jacobs, Democrat, was elected to the Massachusetts Senate yesterday, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Chas. Rice, receiving 539 votes against 270 for Lewis Rice, Republican.

At Chicago, yesterday, Bishop Foley performed the ancient ceremony of blessing the bell designed to hang in the tower of St. John's Church, in that city.

A monthly Episcopal journal, to be called the *Diocese*, will be commenced at Chicago next week, with the Rev. George Wilkinson as editor.

Mrs. Chapman, of Booth Bay, Me., strangled her infant child on the 4th of March, while in a fit of religious insanity.

A farmer's child, near Biddeford, Me., last week died of cold and starvation, while its parents were away drunk, and a famished hound mutilated the corpse.

Francis G. Warren was elected Mayor of Biddeford, Me., without opposition. The Democrats elected the entire city government.

Dispatches from Frankfort state that the obnoxious features of the Southern Railroad charter were stricken out by the Kentucky House yesterday by a vote 2000 vote, without a division, and the bill ordered to the Senate.

CITY COUNCILS.

The Two Great Questions, Congressional Apportionment and Equalization of Taxation Discussed—What Councils did on the Several Propositions—Other Business Disposed of.

Our city Councilmen held a regular meeting yesterday.

SELECT BRANCH.

This branch came to order at 2:15 P. M., a quorum being present.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Phillips presented communications from the City Solicitor and the Finance Committee, accompanied by a resolution. The Finance Committee's report referred to the passage by Councils, some months ago, of a resolution giving Chicago a donation of $100,000, and asking that the action of Council be rescinded. The communication from the City Solicitor gave it as that gentleman's opinion that neither the Legislature nor Councils had the power to make the donation of moneies for other than strictly municipal purposes. The resolution provided that the clerks of Councils be notified not to forward the bill to Harrisburg asking for additional legislation, in order to allow the giving of the money, and, in point of fact, that the matter of the donation be finally dropped, and the notes for the amount which had been indorsed by five gentlemen, but not yet discounted, be returned to the indorsers. Read three times and passed finally under a suspension of the rules.

WAGES FOR CITY CLERKS.

Mr. Herron presented a petition from A. J. Cochran, Esq., City Treasurer, asking that a committee be appointed to take into consideration the refunding to Mr. Cochran of some $4,000, extra clerk hire, required to be paid by him during the term of office. Referred to the Finance Committee.

The following were appropriately disposed of. Petition in reference to Bates alley, Seventeenth ward, asking opening of that thoroughfare; petition for iron clad from McCullough, Dalzell & Co., Fifteenth ward; petition for the opening of Valley street, from Forty-third to Forty-fourth streets; sundry petitions for water pipe; petition for opening of Muirland street; appeal from the assessments of viewers on Penn avenue.

The ordinance for the prevention of the waste of water as amended in Common Council was concurred in.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

A resolution asking that the City Solicitor be required to prepare an ordinance to fine Penn avenue act, providing that no contracts for work be made until the Street Committee have approved them. [The object of the supplement evidently is to require the use of a uniform style of pavement throughout the city.]

Mr. Smith moved to lay the resolution on the table. Lost.

Mr. J. H. Jones moved the word "work" in the resolution be changed to "pavement," and that it be passed finally.

After considerable discussion, on motion of Mr. Riddell, the matter was referred to a joint committee of five—three from Common Council and two from Select.

CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT.

Mr. Grosh (Mr. Riddell in the chair), offered the following resolution:

WHEREAS, There is now pending before the Legislature of Pennsylvania a new Congressional apportionment bill, which proposes to divide the city of Pittsburgh, taking in the first fourteen wards and uniting them with the boroughs and townships of the South Side to form the Twenty-second district, and again by taking the remaining nine wards and uniting them with Allegheny City, the boroughs and townships on the north side and between the rivers to form the Twenty-third district—thus virtually ignoring Pittsburgh, so far as unity of Congressional representation is concerned, and depreciating its manufactures, wealth, prosperity and business, to the further natural interests into dispute: Therefore,

Resolved, By the city of Pittsburgh by her representatives in Select and Common Council assembled, that we hereby enter our solemn protest against the passage of said proposed apportionment bill, and would earnestly recommend our Allegheny county Senators and Representatives to vote against any measure by which our city will be dismembered in her Congressional representation.

The resolution being seconded, Mr. Gross spoke as follows: Upon the many benefits which, in the adoption of the proposed plan of making the city and the townships between the rivers a congressional district, would be conferred upon Pittsburgh.

Mr. Montooth thought that the proposed plan of dividing the city, leaving a portion of it in the Twenty-second district and a portion in the Twenty-third, was unfair to the some unscrupulous persons, and that councils should rebuke the authors of the movement.

Mr. Pearson did not think that resolutions would accomplish much in defeating the proposed division, and moved that the resolution be laid over.

Mr. Grosh said that although the rural wards did now and then have some little quarrels with the old wards, yet he was opposed to the new division, as it was a predominantly Congressional district, and separated from the old city. The city was united in all other representations, and should not be divided in our Congressional.

THE RESOLUTION ADOPTED.

After a long discussion the ayes and nays were called on the passage of Mr. Gross' resolution, when it was adopted by a vote of 26 ayes to 5 nays. The opponents being Messrs. Aslade, Donnelly, Littell, McCarthy and Scully. Common Council concurred.

Mr. Arthurs moved that Mr. Pearson's resolution to send a committee of seven to Harrisburg by recommending that every member of Council be asked to make it convenient join the committee with the one object in view of defeating the proposed plan of dividing the city.

The following is the committee appointed: Select—Messrs. Grosh, Pearson, Riddell, Montooth, and Jas. Little. Common Council—Messrs. Beamer, Jas. W. Campbell, John Semple and Charles F. Duff.

The amendment was accepted by Mr. Pearson and the resolution passed unanimously. Common Council concurred.

The report of the Water Commission from Common Council, after some remarks from Mr. Scely, who opposed the appointment of viewers to value the five acres in dispute, was received and the resolution adopted.

A motion to refer Mr. Malone's bill of extras for construction of the Fifth avenue market to a committee of arbitrators, as provided for in the contract with the city, was carried.

On motion, adjourned.

COMMON BRANCH.

This Branch was called to order at quarter past two o'clock by President Oliver. Roll called and minutes read and approved.

Mr. W. B. Negley presented a number of petitions from property holders on Fifth avenue, asking that that portion of the avenue running westward from Penn avenue to Jumonville street be opened, and also graded and paved. An ordinance authorizing the opening of the avenue, and alsoauthorizing the grading and paving of the same were also presented. On motion the rules were suspended and the ordinances passed finally.

The following petitions, resolutions, etc., were presented and referred to appropriate committees: A resolution that the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad Company be required to erect a post surmounted by a bell at the corner of the railroad crossing and Penn avenue, which shall be rung at the approach of trains; Railroad Committee. Petition for the erection of a market house on Bedford avenue; Gas Committee. Petition for water pipe on Twenty-ninth street; Water Committee. Resolution instructing the Road Committee to publish their advertisements and places of residence; adopted. Resolution that an ordinance be prepared providing for the numbering of houses; Ordinance Committee. Petition for the grading and paving of Fine alley; Street Committee. Petition for the extension of the water pipe on Forty-seventh street to Smallman street; Water Commission. Petition for two gas lamps on Forty-third above Butler street; Gas Committee. Petition for a fire plug on the corner of Penn avenue and Morgan street; Water Committee. A remonstrance against the laying out of a street in the Twentieth ward; Survey Committee.

Mr. Negley offered a resolution requesting the Legislature to pass an act authorizing councils to elect, or appoint, all officers within their gift by ballot or by a *viva voce* vote, as councils may hereafter determine. Adopted.

Mr. Arthurs presented the following:

Whereas, On account of the sickness of the City Engineer, Mr. Moore, the business of the Engineering Department has not been attended to as it should; therefore,

Resolved, That the Assistant Engineer, Mr. Martin, be empowered to act as City Engineer in the absence of Mr. Moore.

The resolution prevailed.

THE STREETS.

Mr. Arthurs, from the Street Committee presented the following business:

An ordinance for the regrading and paving of Forty-second street, between Penn avenue and Butler street.

An ordinance for the grading and paving of Fifteenth street, between Butler street and the Allegheny Valley Railroad.

An ordinance authorizing the construction of a twenty inch pipe sewer on Pride street from Depuy street to connect with the Forbes street sewer.

An ordinance for the opening of Charlotte street, and also one for the grading and paving of the same.

A resolution authorizing the Controller to issue warrants in favor of Robert Vandervoort, Jas. Cassiday and Wm. Scott, each for $395 for work done on Fifth avenue.

The Committee also reported that the expenses for the past month were $1,268 90; the engineer's pay roll being $1,008 90, and the expenses of the Regrey Department were $260 000.

The Street Commissioners' pay rolls were as follows: First district, $1,014; second district, $749 39; third district, $925 35. The Controller's pay roll amounted to $1,657 78.

The report was received.

On motion the rules were suspended, and the ordinances and resolutions contained in the report were passed finally.

Mr. Arthurs also presented the report of viewers assessing damages for the opening of Forty-fourth street. In S. C., February 26, approved; in C. C., same date, referred back to viewers.

Mr. Arthurs moved that the report be approved. Lost.

Also, the report of the viewers on the regrading of Water street.

Mr. Arthurs moved that the report be referred back to the Board of Viewers, to learn the wishes of the property holders. Carried.

MONONGAHELA WHARF.

Mr. Carroll, from the Committee on Monongahela Wharf reported that the Committee had before them the resolution referred to them by councils relative to the dredging of the Monongahela River, and also a petition from the steamboatmen relative to the same matter. Accompanying the report was a resolution authorizing the commissioners to dredge the river at the points necessary between Grant street and the Point. The receipts for the past month were $435, and the expenditures reached $145 73.

The report was received, and the resolution adopted.

SURVEYS.

Mr. Fleming, from the Survey Committee, presented a report. The committee reported back a resolution embracing a plan for the sewerage of the city, with a recommendation that the resolution be referred to the Street Committee. The committee also reported that the engineers' pay roll for the past month was $364 88.

Considerable discussion ensued on the report, after which Mr. Duff presented the following resolution, which was adopted.

Resolved, That the Survey Committee be required forthwith to proceed to locate and survey all sewers necessary for the proper drainage, presently or prospectively, of the whole city, and to report a plan or plans for approval.

Mr. Beymer, from the Railroad Committee presented a report.

The committee reported that they had before them a communication from Mr. Hunter, Street Commissioner of the First District, relative to the right of the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. Co. to lay an additional track across Penn street, in which the City Solicitor had given his opinion, dated December 28th, as to its legality, as follows:

"The right of the company to make a connection with the P. R. R. was decided when an attempt was made to prevent the laying of the first track across the street. The right to lay a second track would depend upon the question whether it would materially increase the difficulty of passing along that street. It does not materially increase the obstruction to travel along the street its legality would doubtless be sustained by the Court." The matter was referred to a sub-committee who reported that the additional track does not materially interfere with travel along the street, which report has been approved by the Railroad Committee.

Accompanying the report was an ordinance giving permission to the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Passenger Railway Company to extend their tracks from their present terminus to the north side of Liberty street, and to construct a turn-table at or near Liberty street. The Company will be required to keep the street in repair, and to pay a yearly tax of $150.

The report was received and adopted.

The ordinance was laid over on its first reading.

REPORT OF THE WATER COMMISSION.

Mr. Carroll then submitted a report of the Water Commission, setting forth that, since the report made in January last, it had been ascertained that over four acres of the ground which Negley Nagley had agreed to convey to the city, as a site for reservoirs, was claimed by Capt. C. B. Seely, under an alleged article of agreement by which Negley was to convey this part of the land to Seely. The Commission had been notified that Negley could not give a valid title to the four acres in controversy. It had also been discovered that a strip of land, about an acre in extent, belonging to Messrs. Lockhart & Frew, would also be necessary for the purposes of the water works. The commission, being unable to agree with either Mr. Seely or Messrs. Lockhart & Frew in regard to the purchase of these pieces of land, submit resolutions requesting the City Attorney to take steps for the condemnation of the same. They also recommend the purchase of all the land required from Caspar Negley, excepting the four acres in dispute. They also submit the draft of an act of Assembly authorizing the sale of a portion of Hiland avenue. The report was accepted, and the accompanying resolutions adopted unanimously.

THE EQUALIZATION BILL.

The Chair then read the report of the Ordinance Committee, and also the equalization act and the accompanying resolution. The act had been before the Select Branch for several meetings, and elicited considerable discussion.

Mr. Barr moved that the resolution requesting the Legislature to pass the act be laid on the table.

The ayes and nays were called, with the following result:

AYES—Messrs. Allen, Barr, Barker, Baum, Beyner, Campbell, Darlington, Fleming, Johns, Kohne, Lowrey, Mowrey, Negley, W. B. Sneathen, Williams, Woolsley—17.

NAYS—Messrs. Arensberg, Bindley, Cameron, Carroll, Cohen, Deitrich, Dickson, Duff, Folansbee, Fulton, Galisath, Gazzam, Hare, Kerr, Koverman, Kurtz, Lappan, Liebler, Mattern, Meyer, Mitchell, Moore, Morgan, Murphy, McConway, McKim, Negley, Price, Raible, Ramsey, Rush, Schild, Semple, Sims, Spreyer, Verner, Watson, Young—30.

So the motion to table the resolution was lost.

Mr. Sims then moved that the act be approved and the resolution adopted.

Mr. Barr moved to amend by striking out the fifth section, which provides that the act shall not go into effect until it has been accepted by councils and ratified by a vote of the citizens.

Mr. W. B. Negley stated that the resolution could not be adopted as the rules had not been suspended.

Mr. McConway held that a suspension of the rules was unnecessary in the premises.